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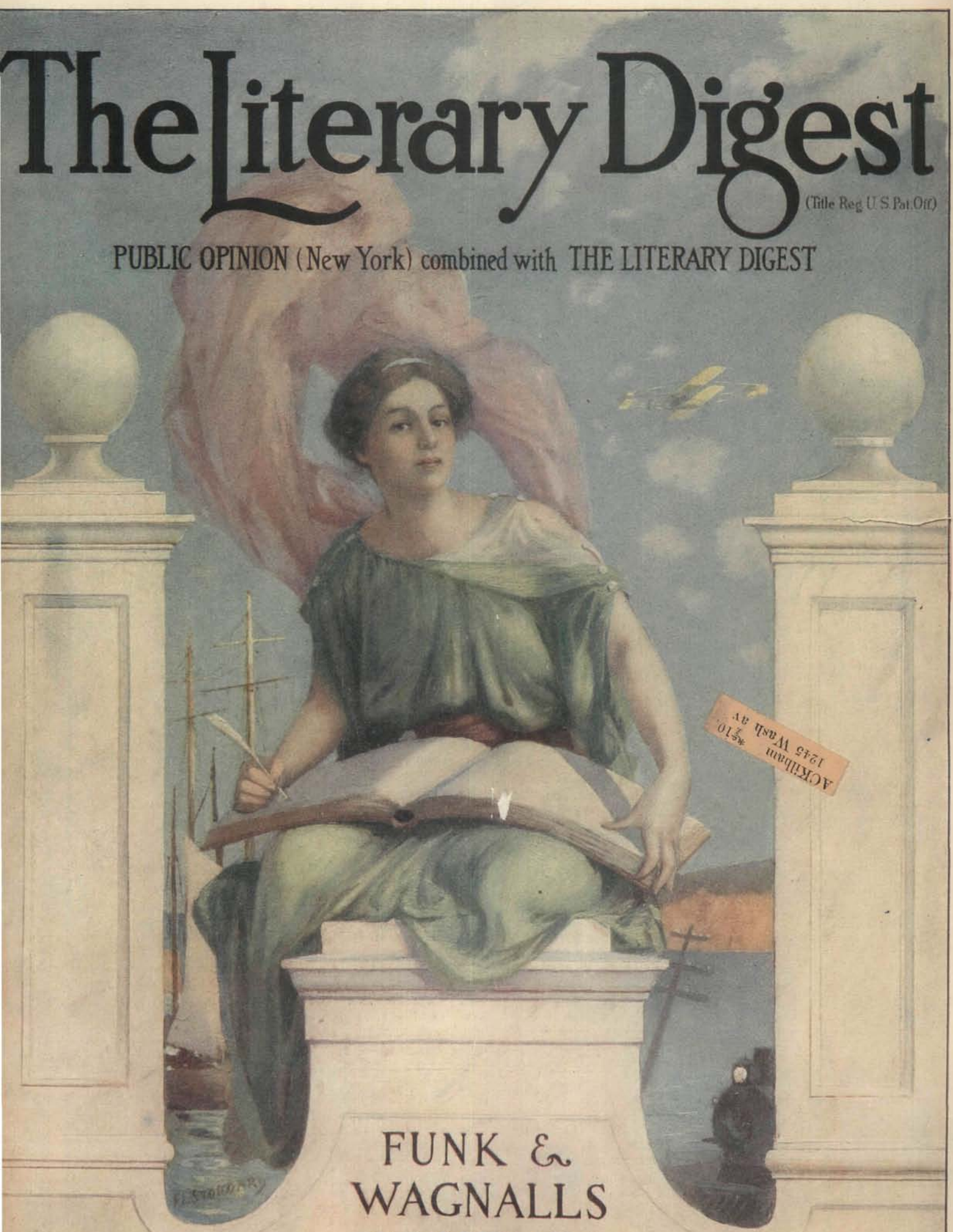

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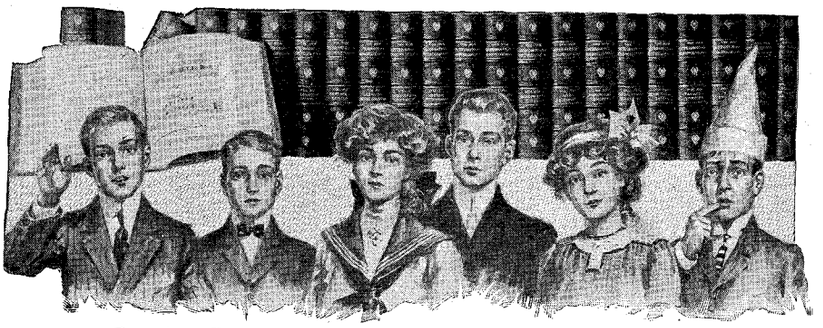

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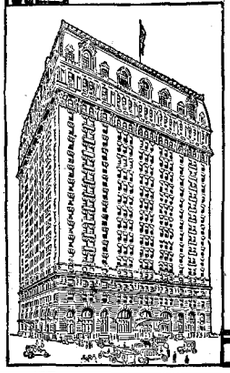

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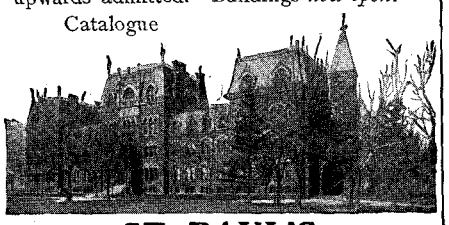

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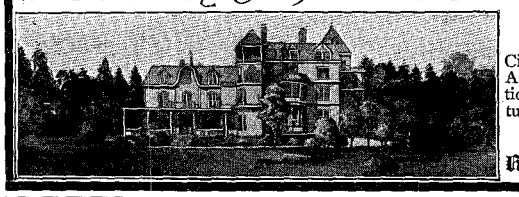

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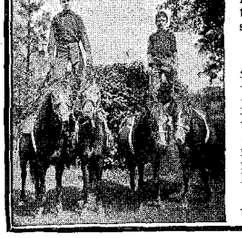

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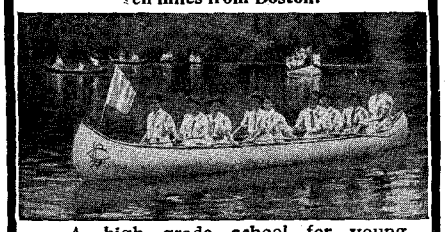

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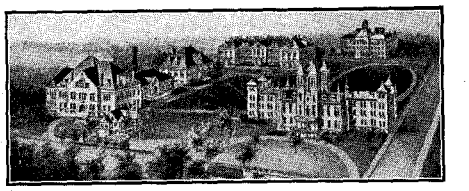

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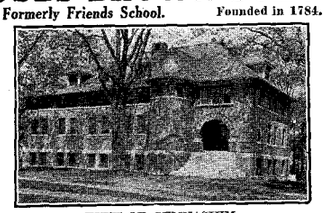

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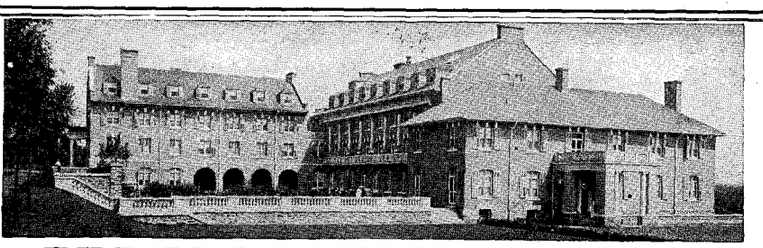

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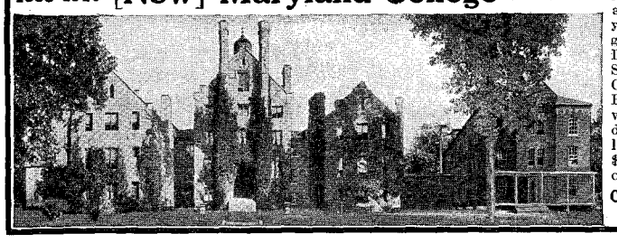

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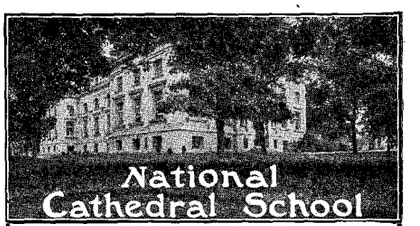

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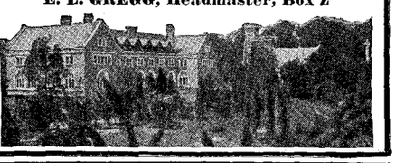

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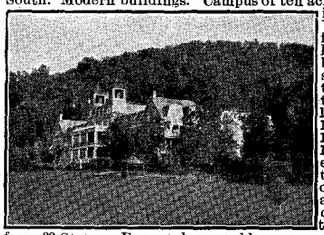

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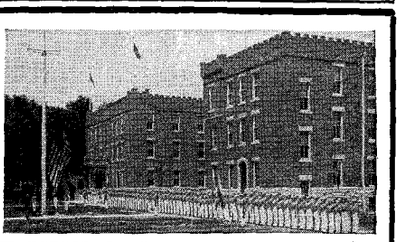

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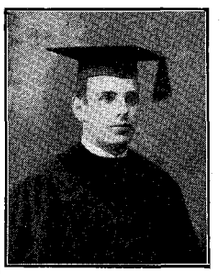

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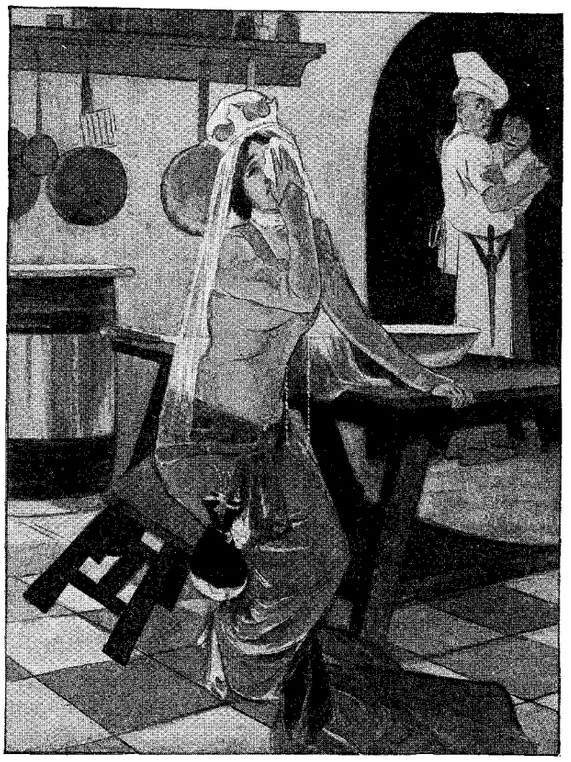

When Good King Arthur ruled the land,
He was a goodly King:
He stole three pecks of barley meal
To make a bag pudding.

A bag pudding the Queen did make
And stuffed it well with plums;
And put therein great lumps of fat
As big as my two thumbs.

The King and Queen did eat thereof
And all the Court beside;
And what they could not eat that night
The Queen next morning fried.

When next the King did feast his Court
He spread a royal board;
Nor plums nor fat was served thereat
To tempt each Dame and Lord.

Yet when the Queen arose next morn
There was naught left to fry,
Whereat she sat upon a stool
And piteously did cry.

Of all that mighty feast was left
No single scrap to eat.
All had been valiant trencher-men,
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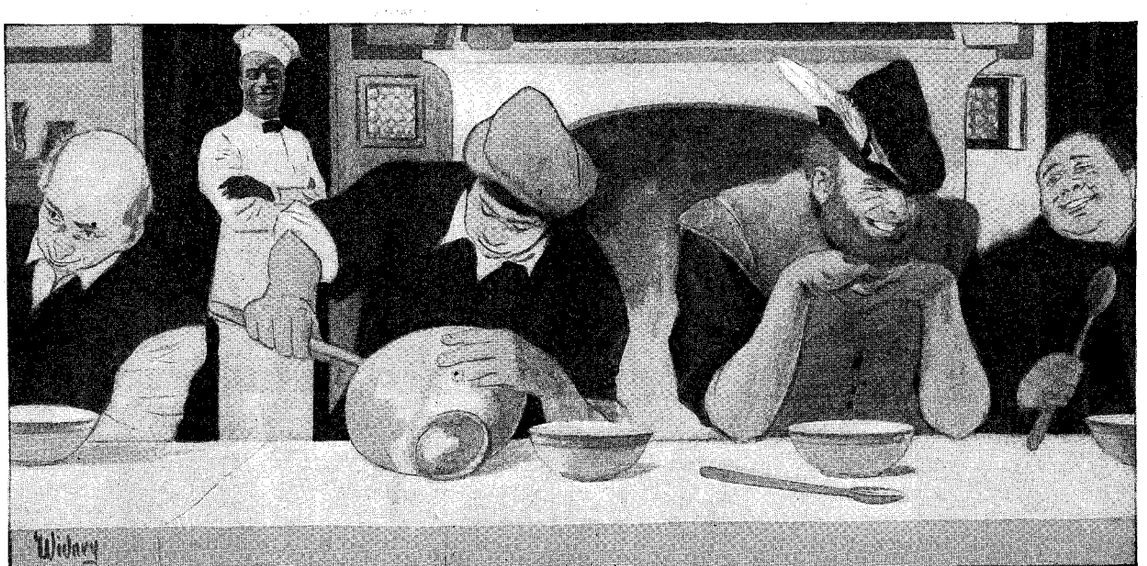

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT REBUFF

"THE BREACH between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt appears to-day to have widened beyond all closing." So says the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) in its news columns as we go to press, and so say many other papers. All this, so the press informs us, has been precipitated by the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt for the position of temporary chairman of the New York State Convention. This defeat, in turn, is attributed to a "deal" made by President Taft with the New York machine to "down" Roosevelt now and send Taft delegates to the National Convention in 1912. As to those statements or rumors, it will be noticed, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out, that, "in their most positive form, they came from Oyster Bay, not Beverly." *The Post* remarks that Mr. Roosevelt's "old skill in using the press for his own ends has not deserted him," and goes on to say:

"Hence it is quite incredible that several newspaper correspondents near the court of Sagamore Hill should independently, and without any hint from above, have arrived at the inference that the action of the New York State Committee in voting down Roosevelt proves that the President has entered into an alliance with Barnes and Woodruff, which is defensive as regards the delegates of 1912, but offensive as regards Roosevelt. So much for that side of the story of the cooling of the warm friendship of Bill and Theodore. On the other side, we have the fact that friends of Taft have been growingly suspicious of the attitude of Roosevelt. They have pointed to the latter's entire lack of cordiality, to his ostentatious refusal to speak a word for the President, while consorting freely with his party enemies; and have freely said that if Roosevelt had really come home with the deliberate purpose to undermine Taft and put himself in line for the succession in 1912, he could not have chosen a line of conduct better adapted to that end."

Well, if Mr. Roosevelt repudiates Mr. Taft, says the New York *World* (Dem.) he repudiates himself, and concludes in italics that "the Roosevelt machine has nothing better to its credit than William Howard Taft." For, if we turn to what is the only solid basis of opposition to Mr. Taft among the progressive Republicans, the tariff, observes the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "we are confronted by the familiar fact that Mr. Roosevelt has not in all the years of his activity in national affairs shown the faintest real interest in the tariff." There is, adds *The Times*, "something approaching the ludicrous in the notion of his leading or joining the insurgent movement on that issue." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) urges that the "alleged differences between the Colonel and the President should be encouraged by every means," to the benefit of the Democratic party. And the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) also feels "that everything is in first-class shape for an overwhelming Democratic victory in November."

Mr. Roosevelt's statement given out after the vote by which he was defeated, is as follows:

"To the various persons who asked me whether I would accept the position of temporary chairman of the State Convention I said that I would do so only if they were sure, after knowing my attitude, that they desired me, because my speech would be of such a character that it might help if the convention nominated the right kind of a man on a clear-cut, progressive platform, but that it would hurt if neither the right kind of a man were nominated nor the right kind of a platform adopted."

In its news columns the New York *Times* calls this Mr. Roosevelt's fourth defeat since his return to this country. It enumerates them all in the following order:

"First, the New York State legislature ignored his recommendation that the extraordinary session pass the Direct Primaries Bill. Then his nephew, Theodore Douglas Robinson, was defeated for the Senatorial nomination in the Thirty-second Senatorial District, Vice-President Sherman engineering the defeat. Then, again, the refusal of the Republican State Convention in Ohio to sustain Mr. Roosevelt's friend Garfield and adopt a 'progressive' platform came as a third defeat for the Colonel. But it was admitted even among Colonel Roosevelt's friends that the action of the Republican State Committee yesterday was the heaviest blow yet."

Timothy Woodruff, the State Chairman, is, by the same paper, reported to have said, "We are not going to let these fellows turn New York into a crazy State," and William Barnes, Jr., a committeeman, that "the foolishness of it all was to bring Mr. Roosevelt's name in here to be kicked like a football all over the lot." Upon this episode the conservative Republican New York *Tribune* remarks:

"The cabal of leaders which refused to make Mr. Roosevelt temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention has demonstrated again that it is indifferent to the party's welfare. No issue is involved in the personalities of Colonel Roosevelt and of Vice-President Sherman. So far as the men themselves are concerned, Republicans are as well pleased to have Mr. Sherman temporary chairman as they would have been to have Mr. Roosevelt in that place. The incident gains its significance solely because the 'Old Guard' chose the course that it adopted in order to emphasize the fact that it was in perfect control of the management and of the fortunes of the party. It wanted to show that its power and prestige were undiminished, that it was going to make good its boast that men like Hughes are mere birds of passage, while the 'Old Guard' is a permanent

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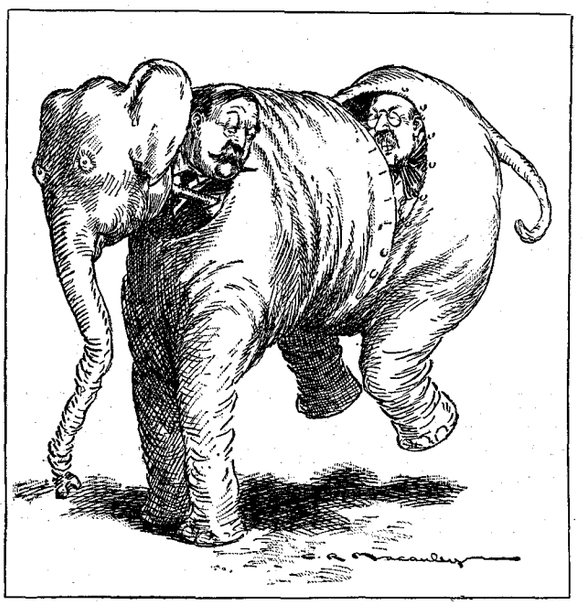

TROUBLE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

institution. Messrs. Barnes, Woodruff, and Wadsworth opposed Colonel Roosevelt because he allied himself with the forces of progress in declaring for direct primaries, and because, as he says in his statement, published this morning, he made it plain to every one that if he were to be the temporary chairman of the convention his 'key-note' speech would be a blow to reaction. They are taking no risks in their reactionary policies."

And the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) cries out:

"There is no hope of Republican success in a campaign line-up dominated by these men. The only hope of that outcome coincides with the imperative duty of the rank and file, and of the most distinguished member of the rank and file, Theodore Roosevelt. That is to take up the gage of battle, fight the machine to a standstill, crush it utterly in the name of all that Republicanism ever stood for, and face the Democratic enemy—the silent partner in the long-standing bipartizan combine—with the high advantage of a moral purpose and a popular cause to offset the inevitable disadvantage of a factional war."

From now until the convention New York, says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), will be the most interesting battle-ground in the country. "The bridges have been burned, the Rubicon has been crossed, and the harmony that was so much

THE OUTLOOK.
—Carter in the New York *American*.

desired in the Empire State, under present conditions seems well-nigh unattainable." They freed his hands, says the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) speaking of the New York Old Guard, "when they might have fettered them," while the Troy *Press* (Dem.) announces that "the Roosevelt craze has subsided." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) sums up the various comparisons between Mr. Roosevelt and President Taft thus:

"In the practical promotion of the 'policies' President Taft has far surpassed his predecessor. This is not because Mr. Taft is any more in earnest for the 'policies,' but simply because he, personally and temperamentally, happens to be a more welcome person to the Federal legislators than Mr. Roosevelt ever was or ever could be. President Taft has therefore been able to get Congress to do for him that which it would never have done for Mr. Roosevelt if he had been in the White House.

"These various versions of the grievance which is said to be impelling Colonel Roosevelt to a rupture of previous friendly relations with his old friend and his choice for President do not come in any instance, so far as we know, from the Colonel himself. If they did, they would exhibit the only living ex-President of the United States in a mood as little admirable as that of the wolf in the fable. In his several and inconsequen-

GRISCOM HAD FIXT THE CHAIR, BUT—
At the last moment Standpat Jim slipt in.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

tial accusations against the milder animal standing in the water that had flowed past him, the voracious egoist of the fable, for his own purposes, was seeking any sort of pretext for an attack."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) is but one of many papers which believe that the ex-President is now definitely alined with the insurgents:

"He takes his place beside Bristow and Cummins in the West; with James R. Garfield and his mismanaged cause in this State; with the great progressive movement wherever staged. He is against Aldrich, Cannon, and Dick. . . . . .

"Here, then, we have Mr. Roosevelt and the President already past the parting of the ways. Long before the Colonel's return from Africa it had become perfectly apparent that they could not continue to fight shoulder to shoulder, for their vision extended in opposite directions. It was only a question of time when the Colonel would be obliged, in order to maintain his independence of thought, to part company with the man whom he put in the White House against the judgment of the nation.

"The declaration is evidently made only after mature thought. This is far from a snap decision. He has nterviewed representative men on both sides. He may be wrong—tho the country will not believe it—but he can not be accused of hasty speaking."

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THE COMMITTEE THAT SNUBBED MR. ROOSEVELT.

The Republican State Committee of New York in session. Among prominent members may be seen (1) Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, (2) William Barnes, Jr., (3) William L. Ward, (4) George W. Aldridge, (5) Francis Hendricks, (6) James W. Wadsworth.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF HIGH PRICES

NOW THAT we are entering upon a heated political campaign, the "cost-of-living" issue once more obtrudes itself in the shape of the somewhat delayed report of the minority members of the Senate Committee which investigated this subject. The majority report of this committee, which was headed by Senator Lodge, was reviewed in these columns early last month. It exonerated the tariff and enumerated some fifteen causes as contributing to the remarkable advance in commodity prices in the last decade. The report signed by the Democratic members of the "Select Committee on Wages and the Prices of Commodities," Messrs. Johnston, of Alabama, Clarke, of Arkansas, and Smith, of South Carolina, attacks each of the causes cited by the majority as sharing in the responsibility, and names only the tariff, the trusts, and the increased gold supply. Being "without sufficient data" they decline to apportion the degree of responsibility between these three causes, but "that the two first are the chief malefactors we have no doubt, and they are of our own creation or permission." Moreover, they tell us, the second of the three is itself dependent on the first, for "there are few trusts that could survive a revenue tariff":

"They flourish only under the shadow of high protective walls. Standing behind these walls that shut off foreign competition and destroy domestic competition by consolidations and absorptions, they are limited only to selling at a fraction less than the foreign price plus the protective duty. That they reduce cost of production seems certain, but it is in rare cases that the public or the laborers employed by them participate in the enlarged profit. So enormous have been their profits that we find organizations springing up all over the country, like the Elgin Board of Trade, the wholesale grocers, lumber-dealers—associations that have contributed largely to the advance in prices and the frauds perpetrated by manufacturers of certain goods in reducing the weight of contents of packages from 20 to 50 per cent. and maintaining the same prices."

As proof that wages would not fall with the removal or substantial reduction of the tariff, these Democratic Senators cite the experience of Great Britain:

"It is about sixty years since Great Britain adopted free trade, and during that time, according to a table published in Whitaker's "Almanac," wages have increased 81.7 per cent. and prices only 3 per cent. It is, therefore, well seen that the abolition of the tariff in England did not bring down the rate of wages. Neither would it in this country. If we remove the obstruction, allowing prices to sink to their natural level, the question of wages may be trusted to take care of itself."

In the Payne Tariff these investigators find several instances where it seems to them that household expenses have been increased, instead of having been decreased:

"The Payne-Aldrich Bill took broom corn from the free list and made it dutiable at $3 per ton. Thereupon the price to the consumer advances $1.20 per dozen on brooms, the tariff being represented by about one-fifth of a cent and the graft by $1.19⅘, the consumer being the victim.

"In all the United States there were 5 per cent. of the people directly financially interested in maintaining the exorbitant tariff on woolen goods, and perhaps less than one per cent. of this 5 per cent. got 95 per cent. of the spoils beyond a living; and yet every citizen must have woolen garments and blankets.

"We doubt not that every increase in cost of these goods has added its thousands of victims to the silent tenants of the cemeteries and graveyards; yet every effort to reduce even the most prohibitory duties, so as to permit every American citizen to be warmly clad at a reasonable cost, was persistently voted down. . . . . .

"Champagne was put on the schedules at from 54 to 66 per cent., while wearing-apparel was taxed from 80 to 92 per cent.

"Drinking champagne was to be encouraged and wearing woolen clothes discouraged. So with hats, those bringing not over $4.50 per dozen were taxed 77 per cent. and those valued at more than $18 per dozen 47 per cent.

"The President was misled into stating in his Winona speech that because the duties in more items had been reduced than increased there had been a revision downward.

"The President argued that inasmuch as 654 items were reduced and 220 increased there was a revision downward. It is an argument based on numbers, not results, and is fallacious."

Other statements of this document, which may figure as campaign ammunition for the Democrats this fall, are thus summed up by the New York *Sun*:

"A special attack is made on the wool and cotton schedule, and the duties on steel and sugar come in for a share of attention. The report sets forth that the increase in the production of wheat, corn, and potatoes has kept pace with the increase in population and that therefore the increased prices of farm products can not be explained on the ground that there has been an increased demand for these products due to the growth of population.

"The committee points out as a significant fact that the United States produced more farm products in 1909 than in 1900, but that the exportation was smaller in 1909 than in 1900. The minority invites attention to the fact that according to testimony taken by the committee the wages of farm laborers increased 50 per cent. between 1900 and 1909, and they say that

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no such increase is shown in any of the wage-scales in the protected industries.

"The minority says that another blunder was made in the report submitted by Senator Lodge, in which the conclusion was reached that 'reduced fertility of land, resulting in lower average production or increased expenditures for fertilization,' was a factor in determining the price of farm products. Senator Johnston and his colleagues quote from the statistics of the Department of Agriculture to show that the average production an acre was greater in 1909 than in 1900 as to every product entering into ordinary consumption, including corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, and potatoes. . . . . .

"The Democratic members agree with their Republican brethren that the increased production of gold has enhanced prices, but they deny that it is an important factor in the increase. If the rise in prices in the United Kingdom has been 27 per cent. and in the United States 62 per cent., here is a difference of 35 per cent. Increased gold supply, operating alike everywhere, can not account, therefore, for this additional 35 per cent. that we have experienced in the United States."

The report signed by Senators Johnston, Clarke, and Smith is characterized by the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) as a "very strong document," and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) refers to its "cogent arguments." The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), while granting that both of the reports on the subject of the high cost of living are open to attack on the ground of partizanship, concludes that "the Democratic report has this advantage over the Republican report, that it is fortified by indisputable facts."

On the other hand, the New York *Sun* (Ind.), finding both reports faulty, juggling with statistics, and striving to make political capital for the respective parties, asserts that "the majority report did deal in a somewhat intelligent manner with farm produce as an important factor in proving by analogy that the tariff did not cause high prices," and adds:

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

"If a jury of impartial men were sitting in the case of the Republican Senators *versus* the Democratic Senators we think that they would pronounce in favor of the majority report, and yet it is as full of holes as a sieve. Neither report is likely to have much effect in the political campaign."

Here the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) evidently disagrees, for it believes that the division of the Senate Committee on party lines betokens that the Payne Tariff is to be a paramount issue in the Congressional campaign. We read:

"The majority report subordinates the tariff in tracing accountability for high prices. The minority report charges the tariff with being the most apparent and effective influence; not alone the Payne Law, but preceding legislation, as framed on the principle of protection. Probably in not a few Democratic strongholds this latter point will not be prest. But in the sense that the Payne Law is an iniquitous example of tariff-making on any tolerable theory, the Democrats are sure of a solid party following and the support of independent opinion, the amount of which can not be calculated until the votes are cast on the next occasion of a public utterance."

Another set of "cost-of-living" figures which are occasioning comment by the press, have been furnished by a committee appointed by the Massachusetts legislature. It is shown that a family of normal size, earning from $600 to $700 a year, spent $611.58 for necessities in 1901 as against $737.28 in 1910. Figures representing inquiries in several thousand families show an increase of 30 per cent. in the cost of food, 20 per cent. in clothing, 15 per cent. in fuel, 12 per cent. in rents, and 10 per cent. each in light and sundries, while the report on wages shows an increase averaging about 20 per cent. in the nine years. Upon these facts the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.) is led to remark as follows:

"The margin is uncomfortably close, and leaves the wage-earner apparently in the position of using almost every penny he earns to meet the cost of necessities, without leaving any 'rainy-day' margin or any provision against old age and accidents. . . . . .

"The net result of the report appears to be that the cost of living has increased, aside from the advance in the price of foodstuffs, largely by reason of the change in the standards of living.

"Against such conditions there is little hope of successful legislation. It is impossible to deny the people the right to live in better houses, wear better clothes, attend amusements, and demand vacations, even tho the supplying of these demands be at the cost of all margins and make an end of old-fashioned thrift. The question, apparently, is one which the consumers must solve for themselves, with such help as the Congress and legislatures may afford by checking combinations and trust plans that raise prices without reason."

"THE LADY-IN-CHIEF"

RICH IN HONORS, says the New York *World*, Florence Nightingale died "leaving the world, which had paid tribute to her as it has to few women, her debtor." The newspapers variously call her "the Lady-in-Chief," "the Lady with the Lamp," "the Lady of the Crimea," in reference to the service she rendered Great Britain and the world on the battle-fields of the Crimean War. Longfellow wrote of her:

> On England's annals through the long
> Hereafter of her speech and song
> That light its rays shall cast
> From portals of the past.
> A lady with a lamp shall stand
> In the great history of the land
> A noble type of good
> Heroic womanhood.

The lamp referred to is the nurse's lamp with which she used to make her nocturnal rounds of the hospitals when all was silent.

She was born in Florence, Italy, May 12, 1820, of wealthy parents who owned an estate in Derbyshire. The New York *Sun* goes on to say:

"When she was eighteen she was taken to London to be presented at court. She met Elizabeth Fry, the reformer, who had done much for the betterment of conditions in English prisons. It was by talking to this woman that Miss Nightingale was first attracted to the idea of hospital work. When she was taken the following year to the Continent for the regular trip that the Nightingale family always made, instead of devoting herself to the doings of society she inquired into hospital systems. She spent nine years visiting the Continental cities and studying their nursing sisterhoods. In 1851 she enrolled herself as voluntary nurse in the training-home at Kaiserwerth in Germany. Later she studied in the Paris hospital conducted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, but her health broke down and she returned home to Lea Hurst.

"The Crimean War started and it soon became known in England that the enemy was nowise near so dangerous to the British troops as was the condition of the camps and the hospitals in which the sick were put. The percentage of fatalities was unbelievably high and the whole situation called for prompt handling.

"The activities of Miss Nightingale had not passed unnoticed at home in England, and Sir Sidney Herbert, at the head of the War Department, said it was a woman's task that had to be undertaken at the Crimea. It happened that in 1854, just at the same time that Miss Nightingale wrote a letter to him ask-

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IF WE MUST HAVE A STATUE TO THE INDIAN IN NEW YORK HARBOR, WHY NOT SOMETHING APPROPRIATE, LIKE THIS?
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN! WHOSE UNTUTORED MIND SEES GRAFTERS ON BOTH SIDES, BEFORE, BEHIND.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

THE RED MAN'S BURDEN.

ing that she might go to the scene of war to help succor the sick, Sir Sidney wrote a letter which crossed hers, asking her to do this very thing. A few days later she left with a party of thirty-four nurses to take up the work."

Before her arrival, says the New York *Evening Post*, the letters of Sir Howard Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, told

"how thousands of British soldiers not only in the military hospitals at Scutari, but at Kululi, lay for weeks practically without medical attendance, their wounds undrest, without proper nourishment, and in quarters so filthy that a perfectly well person must become ill from breathing the disease-laden air. They told of the awful death-rate, which was 42 per cent. at Scutari, and 52 per cent. at Kululi. Eighty per cent. of those whose limbs were amputated died of gangrene. The sick-list amounted to more than 13,000. In the Turkish barracks on the Bosphorus there were two miles of sick-beds in double file along the corridors. Rats were all over the place, and ran over the helpless patients. Lastly, the correspondents placed the blame where it properly belonged, on the red-taped military bureaucracy, that totally failed to grasp the situation, and allowed stores and medical supplies to lie in ships in the harbor merely because no one ordered them to be landed. . . . . .

"From that time until she left for home one and one-half years later, Florence Nightingale's word was law, in so far as it concerned hospital management. She cut red tape, reorganized the hospitals, and made them fit places for the sick and wounded. Her remarkable executive ability enabled her to bring order out of chaos and thus reduce the death-rate and save thousands of lives."

Her work was as epochal, says the New York *Tribune*, "as that of Lister and Pasteur in therapeutics; it not only made possible but assured the subsequent achievements of military nursing and hygiene, from our Sanitary Commission to the feats of the Japanese in their Russian war." Because of her work, says the New York *Sun* editorially, "no civilized nation has ventured on war without preparing for the care of its sick and wounded." With the nursing-scissors that swung at her belt, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "she cut the red tape which had bound the hands of army surgeons under orders." In 1907, says the Boston *Transcript*, "King Edward conferred on Miss Nightingale the Order of Merit—the greatest award which the Sovereign can bestow for meritorious public service." And the Boston *Herald* observes: "In other times she would have been raised to the rank of a saint."

DRINKING ON THE INCREASE

WHILE it is generally admitted that temperance sentiment is increasing in the United States, yet official figures seem to show that the people are drinking more liquor, and the daily press are again putting the question, "Does Prohibition prohibit?" Each year shows an increase of "dry" territory, and Prohibitionists have been quoted as estimating that more than half the territory of the United States is under State-wide or local prohibition, yet a preliminary report of the Internal Revenue Bureau tells us that the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits have been increasing for ten years, those for the fiscal year just closed considerably exceeding those of any preceding year except 1907. "Using the revenues as a guide to quantity consumed, there appears to have been an increase of about 30 per cent. in the last ten years," notes the New York *Sun*, which goes on to present a summary of the more important figures in the Commissioner's report, a report, by the way, which it deems "scarcely consoling to the Dries":

"The reported consumption of domestic spirits, including the product of fruits as well as of grains, is, for 1900, 95,651,396 gallons, and for 1910, 128,657,776. In the same time the imports of spirits have increased from 1,705,468 gallons to 4,262,421 gallons. Consumption of fluids classed as fermented liquors has increased from 39,330,849 barrels in 1900 to 59,485,117 in 1910, 50 per cent."

A fact which *The Sun's* Washington correspondent also manages to glean from the Internal Revenue figures is that we are rapidly becoming a nation of cigaret-smokers. Altho the per-capita consumption of cigars has increased 10 per cent., still more remarkable has been the increased use of cigarets.

"Ten years ago the American people smoked two cigars to one cigaret; to-day the number of each consumed is about the same. The record of cigaret production in 1900 shows the use of 2,639,899,785, while the record of 1910 shows 7,874,300,329 cigarets, as compared with 8,139,030,144 cigars."

The New York *Times* is tempted to inquire "what effect, if any, the wide-spread Prohibition movement of recent years has had upon the actual drinking habits of the people," and concludes editorially that an increased per-capita consumption from 16.50 gallons in 1897 to 21.85 gallons in 1909, with an

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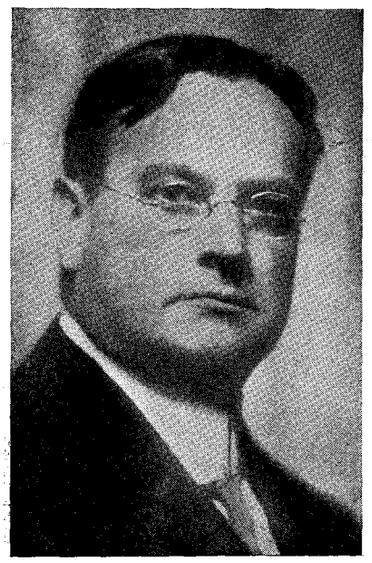
apparently rising scale to date "holds forth slight hope that prohibition has acomplished more than to stimulate the thirst of the new Prohibition States."

Secretary G. R. Washburne, of the National Model License League, asserts that prohibition is directly responsible for the enormous increase in the consumption of liquors for it has



HIRAM W. JOHNSON,

The insurgent leader who has won the Republican nomination for Governor of California after a campaign of vigorous speech-making in which he attacked the influence of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the politics of his State.

"caused the introduction of bottles, cases, jugs, and barrels of various kinds of alcoholic drinks into homes where liquor had never entered under the license system. The success of the mail-order business has been proportionate to the spread of 'dry' territory, not to mention the growth of the blind-tiger and moonshining industries."

According to the Associated Prohibition Press, this increased consumption of liquor is simply a call to the antiliquor hosts to stop meddling with compromise and halfway measures and to make an aggressive campaign for the "complete abolition of all interstate traffic in intoxicating liquors." Then every "manufacturer of alcoholic poison" will be bottled up within his own State until the people of that commonwealth decide to shut him up altogether.

CALIFORNIA INSURGENCY

THE FIRST State primary election held in California having resulted in a sweeping victory for the insurgent wing of the Republican party, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) hastens to inform its readers that the California brand of insurgency is very different from that found in Iowa, Kansas, and Wisconsin. That is, there has been no very pronounced hostility to the Payne Tariff and no violent denunciation of "Cannonism." Moreover, the active campaigning of the insurgents was made principally on State issues, Mr. Hiram W. Johnson, who won the gubernatorial nomination, being outspoken in denunciation of the Southern Pacific Company's alleged domination of the regular Republican machine. The press, as a rule, however, are inclined to view the victory of Mr. Johnson and his colleagues on the Lincoln-Roosevelt League ticket as simply another great wave of that progressive Republicanism which has been sweeping over the Middle West.

Mr. Johnson had five competitors in the race for the Republican nomination, but only Charles F. Curry, running independently, and Alden Anderson, the "regular" candidate, proved to be serious rivals. The campaign lasted five months, and was characterized by much bitterness and a free use of personalities. Ex-Forester Gifford Pinchot made several speeches for the insurgent candidates, giving special assistance to William Kent, who defeated Congressman Duncan E. McKinley in the Second District. The Panama-Pacific-Fair issue was raised by both sides. The San Francisco *Post* (Ind.) declared that "A vote for Hiram Johnson is a vote to give the fair to New Orleans," for his nomination would be construed as an open disapproval of President Taft's Administration. This was answered by Johnson in a San Francisco speech in the following words:

"Do you people realize why nothing has yet been done for you in Washington, you people of San Francisco? Do you know why the National legislature has not given you the great exposition? It is because Washington has declared that the government of your city was too rotten. That is the fact, and I stand ready to prove every word that I have uttered. Do you not realize the ignominy and shame heaped upon this great municipality in the eyes of the nation? My God, you people of San Francisco, how long will it take you to learn that good government and good business go hand in hand?

"Do you want to prove to the nation its charge against your city by continuing in your State government the men who have debauched, polluted, and corrupted it?

"Do you not know that not one insurgent who was in the last Congress has been defeated for reelection, and that throughout the nation the insurgents are making tremendous gains that will put them in absolute control of the next Congress? Furthermore, do you not realize that the stand-patters and 'regulars' are going down to defeat all over the nation, and that their places are being taken by progressive men? Wake up, California, and realize that to win anything from the remainder of the nation you must drive out the forces of corruption from your government. Then you men of San Francisco, let us clean up our city and we will have no trouble getting the great Panama-Pacific Exposition."

In California, the Johnson candidacy was strongly supported by the San Francisco *Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.), the Oakland *Enquirer* (Ind. Rep.), and the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.), while the Los Angeles *Times* (Ind. Rep.) and *The Post* (Ind.), *Call* (Rep.), and *Chronicle* (Ind.) in San Francisco were arrayed against him.

Eastern newspaper comment after the event is largely confined to noting the result in California as another insurgent triumph. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) calls especial attention to the fact that with Johnson three insurgent Congressmen were nominated—"if the handwriting on the wall is not pretty plain at Beverly to-day, when will it be?" This paper goes on to congratulate California upon "having, in sporting language, delivered a body-blow to its real despot—the Southern Pacific Railroad Company." In another editorial *The Evening Post* hints that the smashing of the California bosses by means of the direct primary may help "to explain why the New York bosses dread it as the devil does holy water." Mr. Johnson's unexpected strength in the cities, where he was expected to be weak proves to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) that "the progressives are not all farmers, that the determination to have a new and a square deal is not confined to any class; no more is it confined to any State." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) agrees with the New York *Evening Post* that "Johnson's success means the worst defeat the Southern Pacific Railroad's political organization has ever received."

It adds:

"The whole power of this organization was exerted to prevent the nomination of a man whom it could never hope to control.

"This peculiar angle of the campaign compelled the insurgent Johnson to do most of his traveling about the State by automobile. He covered close to 10,000 miles and addrest half as many meetings and hardly stept aboard a railroad train."

Another remarkable feature of Mr. Johnson's campaign is noted by the New York *World*:

"Grove Johnson, the Sacramento lawyer, for many years was one of the most notorious representatives of the Southern Pacific in politics and in the courts during the palmy days of Collis P. Huntington. In spite of an unsavory past he regularly served in the State legislature from his county and later for a brief period in the House of Representatives at Washington. A cynical, thick-skinned politician, with acknowledged railroad connections, his name was a by-word throughout the State.

"In the present campaign it is Grove Johnson's son, Hiram Johnson, who has headed the Republican insurgent movement

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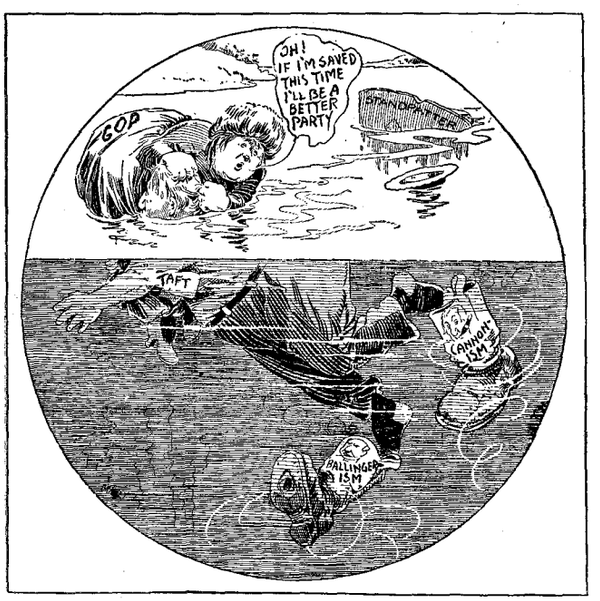
and led the fight against the Southern Pacific machine, which in Huntington's time was and to-day still is controlled by William F. Herrin, the Democratic lawyer at the head of the railroad's legal department in California. In his attitude toward the railroad and its political agents Hiram Johnson has been as bitter and unsparing as his father was servile and unscrupulous.

"For a parallel case, but one perhaps less striking, it is necessary to go to fiction and read the chapters of railroad politics in New Hampshire as told by Winston Churchill in 'Mr. Crewe's Career.'"

THE RUBBER WRANGLE

ONE OF THE most reverberating shots fired by the Kansas insurgents against the Payne-Aldrich Tariff during Speaker Cannon's invasion of that State was the charge that Senator Aldrich increased the duty on rubber goods in the interest of his own pocket. The author of this charge was Senator Joseph L. Bristow, a leader of Kansas insurgency. But since the Rhode Island Senator has broken a rule of his political lifetime to answer his accuser many papers believe that the charge has become a boomerang which, in the opinion of the New York *Commercial* (Com.), is likely to throw the whole camp of Western insurgency into confusion. The gist of Mr. Bristow's accusation is that Senator Aldrich, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, procured a 5-per-cent. advance in the tariff on manufactured rubber goods in order to benefit the Intercontinental Rubber Company, of which he is a director, and that the company in question, which Mr. Bristow describes as a trust, immediately made a large advance in prices and increased its dividends. In a letter to Representative William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, Senator Aldrich remarks that the reiteration of the "absurd misstatements" in regard to himself and the rubber schedule "furnishes such a characteristic illustration of the nature of the criticisms and the character of certain critics of the Tariff Act of 1909 that it seems to me desirable that a full statement of the facts should be made." He then summarizes Senator Bristow's statement as follows:



IF HE CAN JUST KICK THOSE BOOTS OFF.

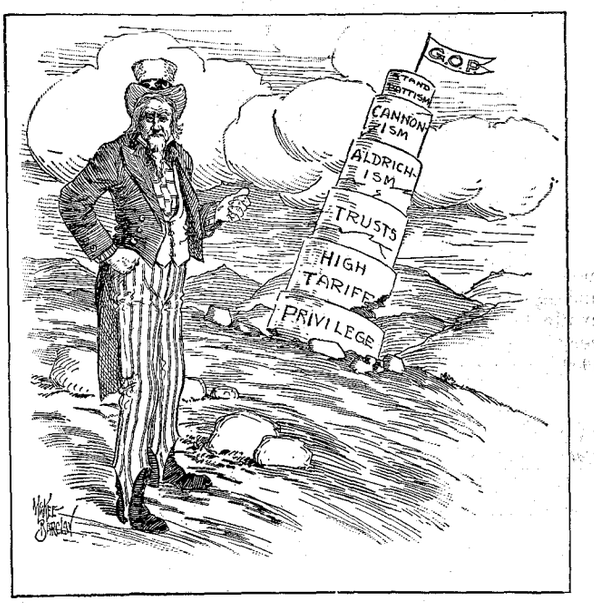
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"1. That the Senate Committee on Finance, of which I was chairman, increased the duty upon certain manufactures of rubber from 30 to 35 per cent.

"2. That during the session, or immediately after the adjournment of Congress, I, in connection with others, had organized a gigantic rubber trust, known as the Intercontinental Rubber Company, in which I was a large stockholder and director.

"3. That this huge rubber trust immediately advanced largely the price of crude rubber, 'the supply of which it absolutely controls.'

"4. That this vast rubber monopoly, the Intercontinental Rubber Company was able, on account of the changes in the tariff referred to, to advance—and did rapidly advance—the price of every rubber product, 'from automobile tires to babies' rattles.'



THAT LEANING TOWER.

—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

"5. That the increase in the rate on rubber manufactures from 30 to 35 per cent. enabled the Intercontinental Rubber Company to realize immediately enormous profits, as shown by the large dividends it had paid in the early months of the present year, and that the increase in rates was brought about with this end in view."

It is true, he continues, that the rate was increased 5 per cent. on certain manufactures of rubber, and that he is a stockholder in the Intercontinental Rubber Company. But, he adds, "none of the other statements referred to contains a single element of truth." The increase, he explains, was designed to make the tariff uniform on kindred articles, thereby avoiding litigation and facilitating the work of the customs officers. And the Intercontinental Rubber Company, dealing only in crude rubber (which is on the free list) and not in manufactured rubber, has no interest whatever, he explains, in this increased rate. To the assertion that his company "absolutely controls the crude rubber supply" he answers:

"The world's production of crude rubber in 1909 was about 175,000,000 pounds, of which the United States took about 93,000,000 pounds. The production of the Intercontinental Rubber Company and its subordinate companies was about 10,000,000 pounds, or less than 6 per cent. of the whole."

To quote further:

"Neither the Intercontinental Rubber Company nor any of its subordinate companies—and in this I include the two companies whose charters were surrendered in 1909—have now or ever have had any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in any business except in the production of crude rubber in countries outside of the United States and in the sale and delivery of its crude-rubber product in available markets, both here and abroad.

"Neither the Intercontinental Rubber Company nor any of its subordinate companies have ever had the slightest interest, direct or indirect, in the manufacture of any article covered by

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the change in rates on rubber manufactures in the paragraph alluded to, or otherwise; and neither the Intercontinental Rubber Company nor any of its subordinate companies have ever had any part in any combination, agreement, arrangement, or understanding with any company or person with reference to any manufactured product of rubber or the price of any such product.

"The Intercontinental Rubber Company is not in any sense nor of any kind—good or bad—a rubber trust. . . . . .

"As to the dividends paid by the Intercontinental Rubber Company on its preferred stock in the early months of this present year, I will say that these were deferred payments of cumulative dividends; deferred, as the earnings of the company had theretofore been used in the development of its business. Not one mill of the earnings from which dividends were paid could be attributed, as I have already stated, to the tariff of the United States or to any change in tariff rates. . . . . .

"The price of crude rubber is fixt in the markets of the world by the inexorable law of supply and demand. It is governed by auction sales at London and Antwerp. The great increase in the price in recent years is undoubtedly owing to the enormous increase in demand for automobile tires and for electrical and other industrial uses, with no corresponding increase in the available supply. The change in our tariff of 5 per cent. on a very limited number of the manufactures of rubber in August, 1909, had as little to do with it as had the movement of the tides. . . . . .

"The change in the tariff on manufactures of rubber not otherwise provided for, from 30 to 35 per cent., in Paragraph 463, was not made or recommended for protective purposes or at the instance of or for the benefit of any domestic manufacturer. It was made upon the recommendation of the Treasury experts, solely for administrative purposes. . . . . .

"The committee found that if the desired uniformity was secured by making all the rates 30 per cent. instead of 35 per cent. this would have involved a loss of revenue—based upon the importations of 1908—of more than half a million dollars. Therefore they decided to recommend the uniform rate of 35 per cent."

Replying to Senator Aldrich's letter in a speech in Milwaukee, Senator Bristow reiterates his assertion that the Intercontinental Rubber Company is a trust, and points out that anything which increases the manufacturers' profits enables them to pay more for the raw material. He also quotes from the charter of the Intercontinental Rubber Company to show that it "is empowered to transact any kind of business on earth except preaching the gospel." As reported in a Milwaukee dispatch to the New York *Times* he goes on to say:

"Mr. Aldrich admits that the increased duty on manufactures of rubber was an added protection given to the American manufacturers when it was not needed; that as a result of this increased duty they could advance the price to the American consumer without danger of competition from foreign sources, and therefore Mr. Aldrich's company would be able to sell its product to them at higher prices. If they refused to patronize him, under his charter, he has ample powers to engage in any kind of competition with them, and would be backed by the Ryans, the Guggenheims, and Rockefellers, and no sensible man in business would desire to undertake to compete with those powerful interests."

The preponderance of newspaper opinion, however, seems to be that not only has the insurgent Senator failed to substantiate his charges, but that Senator Aldrich has triumphantly vindicated himself. "The answer is explicit as to the charge that the change of rate was made by Mr. Aldrich in his own private interest," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which remarks that muck-rakers should be more careful to distinguish between fact and conjecture. Mr. Bristow's second attack, declares the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "is dust-throwing, and will not deceive any one who cares to form an intelligent opinion." Among other papers of all political complexions which find Senator Aldrich's reply convincing are the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), the Washington *Post* (Ind.), the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.), the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.).

On the other hand, many papers agree with the Washington *Times* (Ind.) that "the statement of the Senate leader has not settled the controversy." Among these are the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), the Louisville *Post* (Ind.), the Colorado Springs *Gazette* (Rep.), the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), the Chicago *News* (Ind.) and *Tribune* (Rep.), the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), and the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.). Referring to the scope of the Intercontinental Rubber Company's charter the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) says:

"That charter has the 'promise and potency' of being stretched to cover a great deal of ground outside of the production and marketing of crude rubber, and criticism upon increasing the duty is not entirely silenced by stating what it has done and has not done in the few months during which it has had such unlimited corporate powers."

Says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.):

"The senior Senator from Rhode Island has invariably subordinated the interests of the consumers of the country to those of the manufacturers of his State. The higher duty on rubber goods is in line with his inflexible policy.

"Now that the Senator has begun explaining, let him keep on. Let him attempt to justify the cotton schedule, which vexes the people more than the rubber duties. And when he is through with that there are one or two other schedules which should have his attention."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALL Greece will be pleased to hear that Euripides has had a play accepted by Charles Frohman.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

IN the Insurgent column, no doubt, Aldrich puts down Cummins as the rank and Bristow as the file.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

SPEAKER CANNON might now point with pride to the reported collapse of insurgency in Honduras.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

TWENTY-TWO storks were recently brought from Europe to New York. Too late, however, to help out the 1910 census.—*Toledo Blade.*

IN his name Bear-Bull, the Cheyenne Indian chief, who recently died, seems to have cornered the market.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE President and the Colonel are on the friendliest of terms, no doubt, but they manage to conceal the fact with admirable skill.—*Newark News.*

THE Spaniard who took three futile shots at the ex-Prime Minister probably didn't realize how much smaller a man is after going out of office.—*Dallas News.*

A HOMING pigeon has established a record flight of 1,000 miles in five days. The feat was accomplished without breaking a propeller blade.—*Toledo Blade.*

MR. ALDRICH'S defense of certain schedules in the new tariff bill at least proves to the public that the tariff has one friend.—*Chicago Farmers and Drovers Journal.*

ON the mere ground of vitality, what a fine insurgent "Uncle Joe" would have made.—*New York Evening Post.*

WE fear Colonel Harvey, Colonel Roosevelt, and Colonel Bryan never will get together in this world.—*Washington Herald.*

IT might be well for the Vatican, if Cardinal Merry del Val were made Minister to Morocco.—*New York Evening Post.*

IN history Mr. Bryan will stand unique for the times he sacrificed expediency to conviction.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IT may be a mere coincidence, of course, but Emperor William has not been a well man since that meeting.—*Pensacola News.*

THE philosopher who asserted that truth was stranger than fiction evidently never dallied with the six best sellers.—*New York Times.*

THERE are, in reality, only two political parties at present in the United States—the insurgents and the regulars.—*Springfield Republican.*

IN these days it takes a smart lawyer to cheat an Indian. Two centuries ago anybody could do it. The world is improving.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

SOMEHOW the name Hamon suggests that of a Scripture character somewhat noted for plots that did not fall out as he expected.—*New York World.*

AT last accounts neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Mr. Fairbanks had been asked to arbitrate the difference between the Vatican and Spain.—*Richmond News Leader.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN

THE GOVERNMENT of King Alfonso remains firm in its attitude toward the Vatican, but while the Marquis de Ojeda, Ambassador at the papal court, has withdrawn, the Nuncio Monsignor Vico still remains at Madrid with a view to negotiating a reconciliation. In the *Voz de Quipuzca* (St. Sebastian) Mr. Garcia Prieto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ex-

ALFONSO XIII. AND MINISTER CANALEJAS.
One of their tête-á-tête consultations over the present crisis.

plains the recall of the Spanish representative at Rome in the course of an elaborate statement of his Government's attitude:

"The conditions imposed by the Vatican that the law regulating religious houses, etc., must be repealed before negotiations could be continued were unjustifiable. We accordingly recalled our Ambassador. This act was perfectly in accordance with precedent, which decides that every time one Power in its relations with another refuses to listen to just claims or takes up an arbitrary attitude, such relations must cease.

"But apart from this present affair we have other matters to negotiate from day to day which demand the presence of a *chargé d'affaires* to whose direction such matters should be entrusted.

"If the papal Nuncio leaves Madrid, it will be by order of the Holy See and at his own initiative."

After remarking that the foreign Catholic press accuse the Spanish Ministry of "disrespectful and brutal behavior," even of "ruffianism," toward Catholics, he adds:

"We simply demand two things of the Holy See, namely, that by the strict enforcement of ecclesiastical discipline the bishops order the suppression of convents and religious houses which have been founded in Spain in violation of canonical rule. Secondly, that the bishops be authorized by the Pope to reform and suppress in their respective dioceses, homes or convents which, altho working under ecclesiastical discipline, are not indispensable for aiding the prelates in the exercise of their ministry or in meeting other ecclesiastical needs."

The decree, he maintains, which includes permission to dissenting bodies to exercise their functions publicly, has nothing to do with the Concordat, but concerns the domestic regimen of the country. Speaking of the difficulty the *Heraldo de Madrid* remarks:

"It is not true that Spain is seeking for a rupture. What we Liberals aim at is to put a stop to the interference of the Vatican in our domestic affairs, and to give equal rights to all defenders of the faith. The present policy of the Government does not mean an attack upon the Catholic Church, but is a course taken in defense of the rights of other religious bodies which the pastors of the former are attempting to invade."

Another view of the case is naturally taken by the *Osservatore Romano*, which thinks that the Spanish Government is depriving the Church and the Pope of their vested rights, and

MGR. VICO, PAPAL NUNCIO.
He is shortly to leave Madrid for Rome, according to the *Heraldo*, to receive instructions from the pope.

that his Holiness is perfectly justified in taking a step which causes the present deadlock, by refusing to continue negotiations. Thus we read:

"According to published information the Holy See has declared itself unable to continue negotiations, but only

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conditionally, that is, if the Spanish Government persist in its initiative and one-sided decisions on the points at issue.

"The Holy See has perfect right and it is a plain duty to safeguard its authority; it will not tolerate that the Government of Spain, contrary to the most elementary rules relating to correct diplomacy, pass measures, as in the case of the religious houses, without consulting the Holy See on the matters which form the subject of negotiations—measures which practically outlaw the religious orders.

"The Holy See ought not, therefore, to be called intransigent. The sole aim of the Holy See is to maintain its dignity and to serve the general interests of the Church."

MARQUIS OJEDA,

Spanish Ambassador at Rome, whom Minister Canalejas defied the Vatican by recalling.

The *Figaro* (Paris) concludes that "there is scarcely any hope of the success of negotiations for harmony now being entered upon between the Holy See and Spain," while the *Soleil* (Paris), an Ultramontane organ, mildly rebukes Alfonso, and reminds "the Most Christian King" that "there is a limit to the concessions which a monarch, son of the Church, may make without proving false to his conscience." The organ of Mr. Canalejas, the *Mañana* (Madrid), thinks that the Vatican counted on a clerical uprising in Spain and a change of Ministry, but was grievously disappointed. This journal adds:

"Mr. Canalejas has the full support of the King and the uncompromising attitude of the Vatican will rally around the Government all men of moderate opinion."

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN IN HER BOUDOIR.

The *Liberal* (Madrid) is also of opinion that Rome expected the papal authority in Spain would have been vindicated by "a ministerial crisis which, however, never came off." The editorial continues as follows:

"Another tactical move was therefore decided upon at Rome, to make a front attack on the Government with the support of the episcopate. . . . This is the last resource of the Vatican. It has not succeeded in France. Will it succeed in Spain?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA'S GAIN FROM THE CANAL

AMERICA will control the main trade of the Southeastern Pacific, after the completion of the Panama Canal. The center of gravitation in the commercial world will be changed, declares a writer in the London *Times*, dealing with the effect upon trade likely to result from the use of the new waterway. The general benefits to the United States are thus summarized:

"The point that concerns European traders with the markets named is that the Panama Canal will place New York and the manufacturing Eastern States of the American Union nearer to some of these markets. For Chinese ports the new canal will give the United States no advantage of position. It will bring Hongkong about 350 miles closer to New York than it is now, but even so the distance from England will be 1,600 miles shorter by Suez. But the canal will place Yokohama 1,500 miles nearer New York than to Liverpool by the Suez route, and it will give a 1,000 miles advantage to New York in relation to Melbourne. The new order of things will favor New York most in the trade with New Zealand, because it will bring Auckland within 8,550 miles steaming distance, while the route from English ports is 12,670 miles by Suez and will be 11,350 miles even by Panama. The effect of the Panama Canal upon the import trade of Australia and New Zealand will be that it will render these markets much more accessible to the manufacturing States of America, and will therefore make American competition more keen in these colonial markets than it is at present."

Australia will be the first great country to come under the domination of this country in its campaign of commerce, and we read:

"About 11.5 per cent. of Australia's imports reach her from the United States direct, the value of this proportion being about £6,000,000 annually. In addition to this, about £1,000,000 worth of American manufactures reach Australia through other countries, chiefly Great Britain. We may expect that the latter trade, or the greater part of it, will seek its destination direct and will no longer reach the Australian ports via Liverpool. This will mean a loss of revenue to the British ships at present carrying the goods, and a loss of profit to the British merchants through whose hands the goods pass on their way to the points of distribution. The effect thus anticipated is conditional upon the ability of non-British shipping to secure the opportunities placed in its path by the Panama Canal. About one-third of the export trade from the United States to Australia comprizes kerosene and oils, naphtha, turpentine and resin, timber, tobacco, barley, meats, and glucose—all goods in which Great Britain can not compete. The principal competitive goods supplied to the Australian market by the United States are boots and shoes, textiles, ammunition and explosives, clocks and watches, fish, furniture, glass and glassware, rubber and leather goods, iron and steel bars, tubes, plates and sheets, tools and machinery, stationery, vehicles, and cycles.

"Increase of trade will naturally take place in American shipments of these goods, and here keener American competition may be expected in Australia."

New Zealand will follow in the wake of Australia, but the most revolutionary change will result from the fact that California wines and fruits will be able to compete more successfully in European markets:

"The imports of New Zealand have a total annual value of

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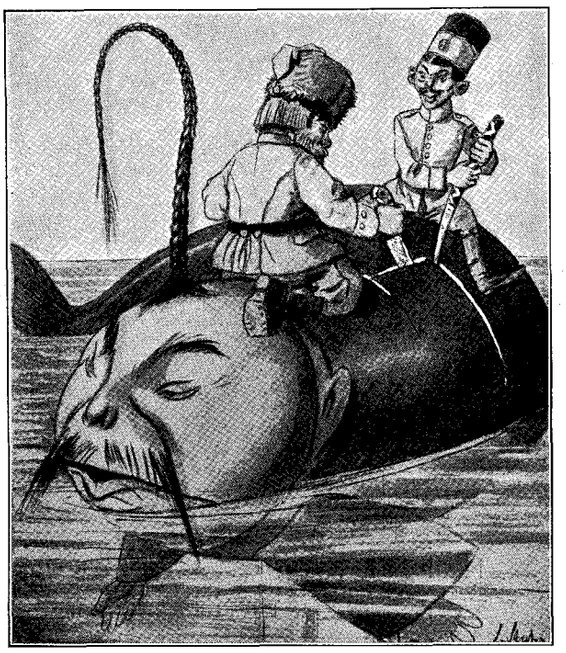
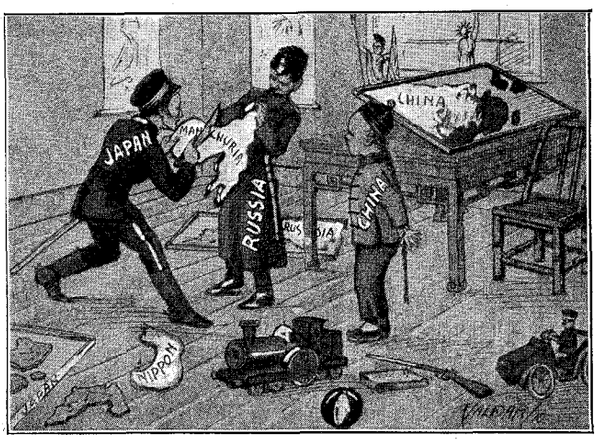


RUSSIA AND JAPAN—"A fine lot of Manchurian blubber—j... enough for two." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

about £17,000,000, of which about £1,500,000 go from the United States. Thus the American share has a smaller proportion of the total than the American share of Australian trade. The figures are modified by the fact that 25 per cent. of New Zealand's imports reach her from Australia, and consist largely of European and American goods. It is reasonable to expect that the trade from America to New Zealand will assume a new phase under the facilities of the Panama Canal. . . . The produce and products of California will be placed upon the European markets more quickly and more economically than at present. But the British export trade to Western Canada and the Pacific States of the American Union will also be invigorated.

While the Panama Canal will be of immense value to the trade of the United States, especially with the new project of a real and adequate United States mercantile marine, yet other countries will also profit by the facilities it is likely to afford. For it will indirectly favor other countries. Thus we read:

"British exports to San Francisco and the ports to the north of it have at present three methods of reaching their destination. They may follow the all-water route round Cape Horn; they may be sent by sea to Panama, transported across the isthmus by the Panama Railway and up the Pacific coast by water; or they may be landed at an Atlantic port in Canada or the United States and find their way across the continent by one of the seven transcontinental lines, soon to be increased to eight. The last of the three methods is excessively expensive, and only fine manufactures can stand the charges; the transit via the Panama Railway is also expensive, involving two transhipments and it is found that the loss by breakage is enormous; the all-sea route is long and expensive. The disadvantages of any of the three methods keep trade at a *minimum*, and the Panama Canal will introduce a shorter and less expensive route. The chief trade will be from west to east as the free market of Great Britain will constitute the most receptive field for the products of Pacific North America. But return freights will be exceptionally low and will stimulate British exports to the States between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific."



CHINA—"What are you doing with that block? I thought it was mine." —*National Review* (Shanghai).

JAPAN ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION

IF SECRETARY KNOX'S Manchurian policy achieved anything tangible, it is a Russo-Japanese *rapprochement* manifested in the recently concluded convention. Of course, the majority of the Japanese press are cautious enough to avoid any such remarks, and to declare that the Russo-Japanese *entente* has nothing to do with American diplomacy. We are, however, at liberty to think that our attitude toward the Manchurian situation was, at all events, one of the causes which precipitated the formation of this *entente*, if it did not actually drive the two nations to that consummation. In fact, this view is virtually shared by the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo), which is a journal very often rather outspoken. Thus we read:

"We decline to accept any such views as would attribute the conclusion of the present convention to Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. At the same time it must be admitted that America's recent activities in Manchuria have been indirectly responsible for the course Russia and Japan have adopted. The necessity of establishing a friendly relationship between Russia and Japan had been felt long before America's Far-Eastern policy assumed such serious aspect as it now does, and it was certain that an *entente cordiale* would be entered into between the former belligerents without any foreign influence impelling them to that goal. The only thing for which credit is due to American diplomacy in this case is that it made the materialization of the *entente* a little easier and quicker than it would have been under other circumstances."

In other respects the comment of the *Yorodzu*, as well as the views of other journals, is conventional and stereotyped. They all reiterate the idea that the new convention is calculated to maintain the peace in the Far East and the "open door" in Manchuria. The *Jiji* (Tokyo) thinks that the fresh Russo-Japanese convention will bring

RUSSIA AND JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

RUSSIA—"I should like to have Manchuria back now."
JAPAN—"And so you shall, dear friend—Port Arthur and all—if you can." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

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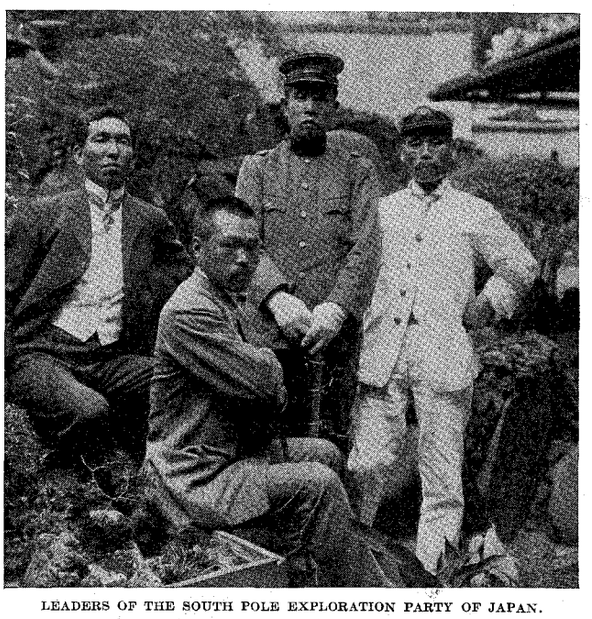
Japan closer to France and England, thus adding new strength to the guaranty of the peace of the world. In certain quarters, however, it has been suspected that the Russo-Japanese alliance is calculated to be a slight to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This apprehension the *Osaka Asahi* (Tokyo) tries to dispel with these words:

"It is true that the real aim of the alliance between England and Japan was to checkmate the Russian advance in the Far East; but the late war has brought about a radical alteration in the situation in the Far East.

"Russia no longer cherishes the ambition to swoop down upon China and Korea through Manchuria, while her understanding with England made it clear that she had no intention to make incursion into India. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, therefore, has lost its *raison d'être*, which can not be revived until some other Power appears upon the political horizon of Asia, menacing Japanese interests in Manchuria and Korea or British interests in India."

"It, therefore, comes to this, that the new convention with Russia is not inconsistent with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it is a strong auxiliary to that alliance, being calculated to complete the task for which that alliance was formed, namely, the maintenance of peace in the Far East."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



LEADERS OF THE SOUTH POLE EXPLORATION PARTY OF JAPAN.

The two men standing up are Lieutenant Shirase, commanding the expedition, and at his left hand, in white naval uniform, Captain Nomura, who will navigate the ship.

A TOKYO RIVAL OF COMMANDER SCOTT

WHILE Commander Scott, of England, is preparing for a dash to the South Pole, a Japanese officer on the retired list has already started on an Antarctic expedition. Lieutenant Shirase, leader of the Japanese expedition, is, we learn from the Japanese press, well inured to the rigors of the frigid zone, having spent many years in the Kuriel Islands. While the expedition will be a private enterprise, it has met with so warm an encouragement from Japanese statesmen, publicists, financiers, and the public in general, that it may well be called a national undertaking. The organization of the expedition was celebrated with a great mass-meeting in Tokyo, at which Count Okuma and several other prominent men delivered an address, encouraging the members of the expedition and calling upon the public to extend to the undertaking both moral and material assistance.

Lieutenant Shirase, writing in a recent issue of the *Jitsu-gyo-no Nippon* (*Industrial Japan*), a popular Tokyo semimonthly, declares that the Japanese have more chances of success in an Antarctic exploration than European or American explorers. His reasons are these:

"First, we are much nearer to the South Pole than are European or North American nations. In the second place, contrary to the custom of Western explorers, whose complicated needs and luxurious mode of living require elaborate preparation for whatever they may undertake, the Japanese, being accustomed to simple life, can attain their end with a comparatively small sum of money. Last, but not least, the Japanese possess greater fortitude than Westerners and can endure the severities of polar climate without relying upon complicated mechanical devices which prove ineffective in many instances. We hear of a Western explorer spending a thousand dollars for a device to protect his body from cold, or using sleds fitted with electricity. Handy things these all are, if you can only afford them, but it is not always machinery that secures success in such undertakings as polar exploration. What an Occidental explorer can accomplish with 300,000 yen a Japanese can with 30,000 yen."

The Japanese party of Antarctic expedition consists, the Tokyo *Asahi* informs us, of ten persons, mostly scientists, to whom are added a crew of fifteen sailors. The schooner at their disposal is of 200 tons, and is commanded by a naval officer who had offered his services free. The party is provided with ten Siberian horses to be used in the polar regions. The schooner left Tokyo Bay on August 1 amid tremendous demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. The itinerary of the expedition is reported by the *Asahi* to be as follows:

"The expedition will sail direct to the Bonin Islands, and thence proceed to Australia, where they expect to arrive on September 30. On October 13 they calculate to reach MacMurdo Bay, where they will land to make preparations for a dash for the South Pole. Here the party will be divided into two sections. Lieutenant Shirase and four men, with five horses, are to start on the dash on November 20, while the other section will remain at the landing-place and arrange for the distribution of provisions at important points for the use of the Shirase party on their return journey. January 28, 1911, is the day on which Lieutenant Shirase hopes to reach the Pole. On February 1 the party will start on the return journey, and expect to reach Tokyo by July, 1911."

The fund at the disposal of the party is estimated at 41,400 yen, of which 10,000 yen came from official sources, the balance having been contributed by the public.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BUILDING SPEED OF GERMAN AND ENGLISH NAVIES—The naval Powers on either side of the North Sea, which the easternmost Power loves to call the German Ocean, are constantly comparing each other with themselves. They are like children who love to stand back to back, and strain on tiptoe in order to seem the tallest. English writers have long prided themselves on the alleged fact that a ship in England can be built very much quicker than the same vessel in Germany. This is a gross and inexcusable error, says *The English Review* (London), and proceeds to explain the error as follows:

"The explanation is that in Germany the rate is reckoned from the date of the announcement in the estimates, whereas we reckon from the actual date of the order of the hull. This obviously leads to a considerable amount of mystery in both methods, for the *preparatory* work does not figure in the English account, whereas the actual technical rate of work does not appear in the German. Thus our much-vaunted rate of construction of the 'Dreadnought' in twenty-four months does not include the number of months spent in preparatory work of design, of armament, etc., so that the public, eagerly comparing our rate of construction with that of the German 'Dreadnought' (considerably over thirty months) complacently assumes that we can build such a vessel in about a third of the time quicker than the Germans can—which is an entirely erroneous calculation."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ARE SPACE AND TIME INFINITE?

THERE have always been persons who are so opprest with the idea of infinity that they have insisted on the conception of definite limits to space. To what exists beyond those limits they apparently shut their eyes. Those who regard the space of our experience as curved and as returning into itself in all directions as the surface of a sphere does in two-dimensional space, postulate an outer space of four dimensions for it to curve in; but the infinity of this outside space does not seem to bother them. To Prof. W. H. Pickering, who writes on the subject in *Popular Astronomy* (August), it appears likely that not only space, but time also, is limited. He says:

"Every one who considers the question of proceeding indefinitely along a straight line must feel the impossibility of coming to a point where there is no space beyond him, and yet at the same time he must feel that infinite space is itself an impossibility. To avoid this difficulty it has been suggested that space is curved, with a definite radius and direction of curvature at every point. In other words we should accept the idea that plane triangles and rectangular coordinates are merely a close approximation to fact, but that all figures are really constructed in spherical coordinates.

"Now it is a property of infinite space, of any number of dimensions, that if it be properly curved, and inserted in space of one higher dimension, it will become finite. Thus if infinite space of one dimension represented by a straight line, be properly curved and inserted in a plane, it will become the periphery of an ellipse; if uniformly curved it will become that of a circle. Similarly if space of two dimensions, represented by a plane, be properly curved and inserted in three-dimensional space it will become the surface of an ellipsoid. Similarly if ordinary or three-dimensional space be properly curved, and inserted in space of four dimensions, it will become finite in volume, and represent what would correspond to the surface of a fourth-dimensional solid. Thus if we should go far enough east, we should reach the west, if far enough north we should reach the south, and if far enough into the zenith we should reach the nadir."

PROF. W. H. PICKERING,
Who argues that space and time may both be finite.

This may be simple fact and not imagination; in fact, Professor Pickering believes we have absolutely no reason, outside of our previous convictions, for thinking it otherwise. Our case, he says, is similar to that of persons who believe the earth to be flat. We do not know that we see the stars along straight lines, altho, of course, if there is curvature, the radius must be enormous, since we do not see around the universe and back to the sun. The whole idea he regards as no more difficult of belief than the possibility of infinite space, and it may, he thinks, at least be held as an alternative hypothesis. He goes on:

"If we accept it, however, we are at once brought face to face with the actuality of the fourth dimension, and from this there seems to be no escape. It is either the fourth dimension or infinity. Which is the more likely? If we admit a fourth why not a fifth, sixth, or *n*th? Simply because there is no need of them as far as our knowledge extends. The fourth is sufficient for our purposes, and to a reasonable mind unfamiliar with our universe, space of four dimensions would appear to be *a priori* quite as probable as space of three.

"If it is difficult for us to imagine infinite space, it is still more so to comprehend infinite time. As we go back eternally through the ages how is it possible for there to be still an infinity of time before that? Yet we can not conceive of an actual day or instant, before which time did not exist. In graphical solutions time is represented by a straight line, and may be compared to space of one dimension. But suppose that time too is curved, and has another dimension that we have not yet detected. Time then may be represented by an ellipse or a circle, and if we go back far enough into yesterday, we shall arrive at to-morrow. Of course we should not live our lives over again, because matter in the mean time would have changed, and when the present day again arrives, it will be upon a very different universe. Both infinity of time and a return of time seem to us now impossible. If the latter is the more difficult to comprehend, may it not be simply because it has not occurred to us before?

"Even admitting the return of space and time, our position is still difficult of conception. Matter and energy may be indestructible, but they are certainly both subject to degradation. This would imply a beginning and subsequent end to both. Our only escape from this dilemma seems to be that a winding-up process occurs when time is on the opposite side of its course or when we are in some other portion of space. Perhaps we have a clue to our method of escape from this difficulty in Kapteyn's conclusion . . . that in the early history of each star there was a time when gravitation had no effect. We are now, however, far beyond our depth in the unknowable, and suggestion even at this point seems fruitless.

"It is generally assumed by cosmogonists that space has but three dimensions, and that space and time are infinite. The object of this paper is simply to point out that alternative suppositions are possible."

ALCOHOL AS A CLEANSER

THAT ONE'S hands may be made cleaner, from a surgical standpoint, in a few seconds by simply bathing them in alcohol, than by scrubbing them hard for half an hour with soap and water is asserted by Professor Schumburg, a German military surgeon. Soap softens skin and bacteria together, so that they adhere more strongly; alcohol hardens the skin and thus facilitates the removal of germs. Says an editorial writer in *The International Journal of Surgery* (New York, July):

"The prolonged use of soap, water, and brush in the preliminary cleansing of the hands of the surgeon is generally considered so essential in every method cf disinfection that any substitute that may be suggested will be looked upon with distrust. When we are told, therefore, that this procedure, even when kept up for fifteen or twenty minutes, does not remove bacteria adhering to the hands or, at best, only a small number, this statement must excite surprize. It is consoling, however, to be informed by the medical department of the German Ministry of War that the surgeon has in absolute alcohol a reliable means of securing hand disinfection without previous washing and scrubbing. This is a very significant statement coming from so high a source.

"Professor Schumburg, a surgeon on the general staff of the German Army, asserts positively that by washing the hands with as strong alcohol as possible, 99 per cent. or more of hand bacteria can be rendered innocuous. For a single disinfection about one-half pint of alcohol applied with a pledget of gauze or cotton is sufficient. The same effect can be obtained from the use of the ordinary denatured alcohol. According to Schumburg's investigations, the application of soap softens the skin as well as the capsules of the bacteria, rendering them more adherent, so that even prolonged brushing does not effect their removal, while alcohol, by hardening the skin, causes the bacteria to cling less firmly, so that they can be more easily detached. That this view has good foundation in fact is shown

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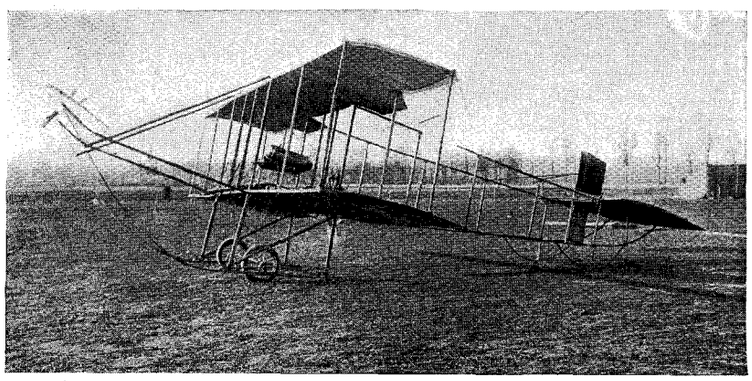
by the reports from the medical department of the Prussian Ministry of War, according to which bacteriological experiments have demonstrated that washing the hands with alcohol is a rapid and reliable means of diminishing the number of germs, while soap is without any action in this respect. To secure absolute protection with alcohol, however, the preliminary use of soap and water must be excluded, since a certain amount of moisture is left after drying, and by diluting the alcohol makes it less effective. Furthermore, the softening of the skin by water causes it to contract more strongly when the alcohol is later applied, and by rendering it rough and scaly encourages the transference of bacteria from the surgeon's hands to the wound. . . . . .

"As in all methods of hand disinfection the chief aim is to secure as close an approximation to asepsis as possible, together with the greatest simplicity of technic, the procedure suggested above is worthy of more than ordinary consideration."

THE WORLD'S AEROPLANE FACTORY

FRANCE seems to have gone into the aeroplane business in earnest. She is making them, not one or two, here and there, for experimentation or racing, but in quantity, on a commercial scale. She will be to the aeroplane —as she was to the automobile—the developer and exploiter on a large scale. She cares not who invents, so long as she can supply the world's markets. Some idea of how far beyond the experimental stage the manufacture of French aeroplanes has progressed may be gained from the facts, noted by Warren H. Miller in an article in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, August), that Blériot has just sold his 250th machine, that Farman, Sommer, Antoinette and Voisin have 20 to 50 apiece on their books, and that all issue handsomely illustrated catalogs of standard types and sizes. Each house, too, has its school, with a director and staff of pilots; and the number of enrolled pupils and recent graduates of these exceeds 400. Says Mr. Miller:

"Among the few principles which have become so established that no aeroplane can be considered scientifically correct that ignores them are, first, the discovery of Langley that a plane is more efficient, if presented with its longest dimension across the wind, than in any other position. If turned the other way, or if square, it is markedly less efficient. The reason is that the kinetic energy of the relative speed of each particle of air is at once taken out of it the instant that it comes in contact with the plane. It is then dead and inert, and the sooner it is passed off astern and fresh particles of air utilized, the better. . . . The second well-established principle is that a curved plane has a great deal more lifting power than a flat one. . . . The reasons are somewhat more complex than those for the position of the plane for maximum efficiency. . . . The third principle is that of steadying the plane laterally while in flight. Obviously there is no great trouble in preventing the thing pitching, as either a tail with feathering or a small plane in front will be ample to preserve the fore-and-aft stability while in flight; but sidewise it is a different matter. . . . Unfortunately, the principle of having the center of gravity below the point of support does not work as efficiently in air as on the sea. There are numerous planes employing this idea, the wings extending in a wide V with all the weight at the bottom. It should then always remain automatically upright—and it will, when falling, just like a shuttle-cock; but when under way, the aeroplane can dip considerably from one side to the other because it is swimming through the air horizontally. . . . Undoubtedly the best



A SOMMER BIPLANE.

way to keep the aeroplane on an even keel is to use some of the force obtained from its passage through the air to keep the plane steady, and this can be done either by warping the wing-tips, or by putting on little wings at the tips which can be moved out of the general angle of the plane, and thus exert a lateral couple, or else by warping the horizontal feathering. Still another way is the vertical cellular-plane principle of the Voisin and other French planes, tho this is not as positive in its action as the others, because the plane can tip considerably before it comes into play. It is the use of this warping principle and its patent by parties in America that has stirred up such a row among the French, but a discussion of the pros and cons of it lies outside this article.

"With these three principles properly provided for in the aeroplane, and a light motor, one has the means for flight through the air; and their combination in five different ways has brought into the field of French aviation the five large manufacturing concerns mentioned above."

Illustrations from "The Engineering Magazine," New York.

A CLÉMENT-BAYARD BIPLANE.

MUMMIES AS MEDICINE

THAT MUMMIES were supposed by reputable physicians only about half a century ago, to have curative powers, seems incredible, but we are assured by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, July 23) that such was the case. He says:

"The mummies made use of were of two kinds, genuine and artificial. The former were snatched by the Arabs from the burial-places of the valley of the Nile and sent into Europe and Asia. The therapeutic virtues of these were attributed to the asphalt with which the embalmer had impregnated the bodies, and of which Galen and the other Greek physicians acknowledged the healing virtues in cases of colds, eczema, convulsions, epilepsy, suppuration, and other maladies. The author also asserts that the very name—mummy—is derived from a Persian and Arabic word meaning asphalt, and that it was only at a later date that the word was used exclusively to refer to embalmed bodies. Mummies were so generally used in Persia as remedies that the Shah offered them as presents to friendly sovereigns. Louis XIV. and Catherine received gold boxes filled with mummified limbs, and as late as 1809 Queen Caroline of England was ordered mummy extract by her physicians. In the absence of authentic mummies, such as the soil of Egypt alone could furnish, an artificial variety was manufactured in other countries. . . . The mummy extract, says

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the German savant, was in common use in the eighteenth century, and as late as 1853 it figured in Austrian pharmacy."

PHYSICIANS ON THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION REPORT

AS MIGHT have been expected, the criticisms of medical education in the United States contained in the Carnegie Foundation report prepared by Abraham Flexner, from which we recently quoted in these columns, are resented by many physicians. The medical press in general have kept strangely silent on the subject, hesitating perhaps either to approve or condemn. Some papers, however, take up the cudgels very strongly against the report, chief among them, perhaps, *The New York State Journal of Medicine*, which, after a dozen words of praise to the effect that the report contains "much useful information and valuable criticism," proceeds to abuse it in four columns. The line of criticism may be seen from the following quotation:

"[The author] is evidently of the opinion that it is the last word on the subject of medical education and writes in a style of insolent self-sufficiency. Each chapter and page of the book should bear the legend, 'When I open my mouth let no dog bark.' Modesty has not been included in the category of his virtues."

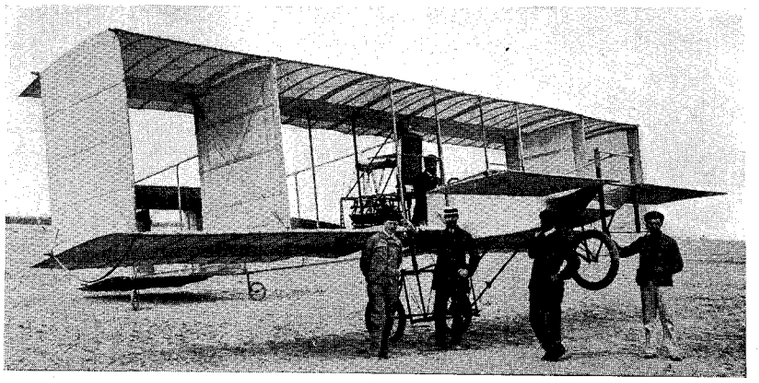
Another of the objectors is *The Medical Standard*, which, after asserting that the ultimate standards will be set by the public and not by the profession, goes on to say:

"The public has standards of its own—perhaps it would be more correct to say *a* standard of its own, which, however the academicians may scoff at it, has always been, is now, and will continue to be, as long as medical science shall last, the final and indeed the only valid test of professional efficiency; a standard by which the whole function of medicine, in all of its aspects, must justify itself to civilization, or, failing, is estopped from pleading any other laudable attainment.

"That standard is the standard of *results*. In the public estimation—and we have ultimately no other bar at which to answer—the old criterion still remains in effect, *cito, tuto, et jucunde curare*. By this touchstone shall all medical agencies be tried, educational agencies among the rest. Those schools of medicine which, by reason of poor equipment or careless teaching, can not turn out men able to measure up to this test, will automatically perish; those whose graduates fulfil this ultimate requirement will endure, even in competition with Johns Hopkins and the University of Pennsylvania."

According to other writers, these papers "seem to voice the general sentiment of the medical press," and many of Dr. Flexner's critics apparently feel in particular that the requirement of an extensive laboratory education will close the medical "door of hope" to the poor boy and inaugurate a "dollar standard" for admission to the medical profession. In quite a different tone is a letter written by Dr. John Howland, of New York, to *Science* (New York, August 12) deploring the attitude of these apologists for the existing state of medical education and especially that of the editor of *The New York State Journal of Medicine*. He says, in particular, of the argument from "results":

"The inherent vice of the argument is apparent. The issue is not whether Dr. A. is a skilled surgeon or Dr. B. a capable physician, but whether we can better our medical teaching. Defense of a school system because distinguished doctors have come out of it, is in logic the method of the empiric in medicine. A logic, which opposes the names of individual 'giants' produced by old and vicious systems of education to proposals of better instruction for all in the future, would carry us crab-like to the



A VOISIN BIPLANE.

schools of Ambroise Paré and Vesalius, and eventually to the times of Galen and Hippocrates as the golden period of medical education."

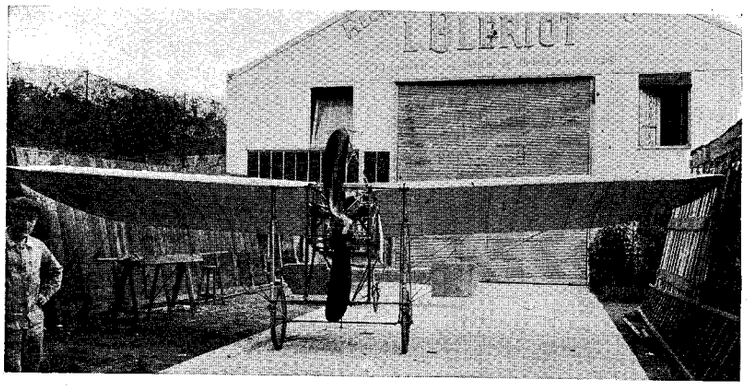
Of laboratory education, condemned by the objectors as unnecessary and expensive, but advocated by Mr. Flexner as a *sine qua non*, Dr. Howland says that it simply means contact with facts with observed causes and consequences. He goes on:

"The medicine of to-day rests, to an extent undreamed of in the past, upon the scientific foundation of laboratory and hospital knowledge, and acquaintance with details at second hand no longer suffices. Students will not be satisfied with looking on while some one else does the work; they will insist on working with their own hands and their own brains on real facts. The best law-teachers found this out when they supplanted the abstractions of text-book teaching with the close study of real lawsuits. The study of books alone will make good examination candidates, but it will not make good doctors; skill is defined as 'personal expertness or dexterity,' and the world is less in need of men who can quote text-book descriptions of diseases than of men who are 'skilled' to cure. Handling of facts is the basic thing, and then supplementary information and breadth of view may be had from didactic teaching."

Dr. Howland says in conclusion:

"Reviews of this character are to be expected. The instinct of conservatism—contentment with what is familiar—begets tradition; the break-up of tradition goes counter to this natural tendency of the mind, and often gives pain. The reformer is disliked for giving pain, and found guilty of 'innovation,' 'arrogance,' and 'self-sufficiency.' Even the most intelligent and profound study of conditions does not absolve him from this personal attack; such study rather intensifies it, for the more penetrating his examination of the facts, and the more unanswerable his conclusions, the less there is to be said about them and prejudice has the more to confine itself to indefinite personalities.

"The epithets that are certain to be directed against Mr. Flexner need not, therefore, chafe him. If medical education have in it germs of progress, it will go forward along the lines he indicates. The best schools will adopt them; some of the inferior schools will change more slowly; others will linger and die. Imperfectly and unevenly as usual with imperceptible gradations between the apparent stages, and against sincere and insincere opposition, progress will come."



BLÉRIOT XI. IN FRONT OF THE NEUILLY FACTORY

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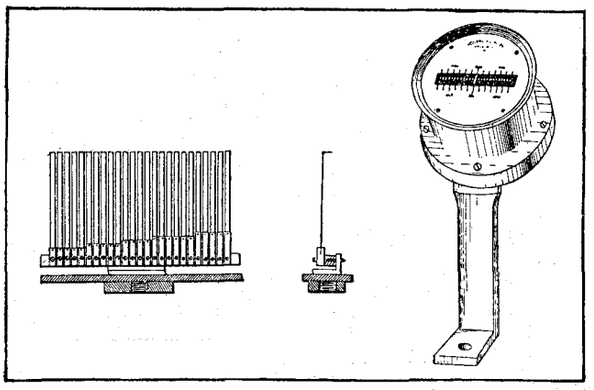
A MUSICAL SPEED-INDICATOR

A NEW speed-indicator that shows, by different musical tones, the velocity to be measured, is described in *La Nature* (Paris, July 30). Its principle is not a new one, but it has only recently been adapted to practical use. Says the paper just named:

"The Frahm speed-indicator has been known to specialists for some time, but the great public is generally ignorant of the device, which is, nevertheless, remarkably ingenious and simple. It is based on the principle of mechanical resonance, having a series of tuning-forks each adapted to a number of vibrations of definite period. As soon as the fork tuned to these vibrations is set in motion, all the others remain immovable. It is



THE FRAHM SPEED-INDICATOR,
With front and side view of the tuning-forks.

known how many vibrations it makes per second, and this is sensibly equal to that of the object whose speed is to be measured.

"The application of this principle to the measurement of the speed of a rotating machine is simple enough. A rotating machine, no matter how perfectly balanced, always presents defects of centering that cause slight shocks at each revolution —slight, but always enough to influence the indicator. Again: if these vibrations, due to the non-coincidence of the axes of rotation and of inertia of the rotating piece, are found to be too feeble, nothing is easier than to amplify them for transmission to the indicator. In general the speed-indicator is mounted directly on the axis whose speed of rotation is to be measured, without any mechanical intermediary. The use of these indicators is beginning to spread rapidly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FAME MATHEMATICALLY DETERMINED

WHICH Americans are really famous and which are not? Is there any way of telling who are the hundred most famous Americans? This question became a serious one with Mr. M. D. Liming, of Cambridge, Mass., as he tells us in *Science* (New York, July 29) when he undertook to study the family history of celebrated Americans in a manner similar to that employed by Dr. F. A. Woods in investigating the history of European royal families. Woods's book entitled "Heredity in Royalty" (1906) is well known. Says Mr. Liming:

"The question at once arose, which are the 100, the 75, or the 50 leading American names? In short, which families should be studied? The object in seeking the leading names, of course, was not the list *per se*, but to secure a basis for further study. This study will include the traits and characteristics of ancestors and descendants, their birthplaces, education, achievements, etc. The material lies for the most part in histories and biographies. These 'measurements in history' statistically and objectively treated, and followed by scientific analysis of causes, constitute 'historiometry.'

"The Hall-of-Fame movement, so far as it goes, would seem, on account of the remarkable personnel of the electors, their geographical distribution, and other considerations, to afford an easy way out of the difficulty. Undoubtedly the electors have done a great work which in general the thinking public must accept. Certain peculiarities disclosed in the Hall-of-Fame reports, however, together with the fact that the Hall-of-Fame selections include only a very limited number of names, led to a search for some other methods of rating fame. . . . . .

"The first method taken was a so-called adjective method and the second was the space method. The 'adjective method' of determining fame, as we applied it, consists in simply counting the descriptive adjectives of praise applied to the name in a given work or number of works. . . . The space method consists in counting the lines of space devoted to this name in a given work or group of works. . . . . .

"The four reference titles chosen as being fairly representative were Lippincott's 'Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary' (Thomas), Jameson's 'Dictionary of United States History,' 'New International Encyclopedia,' and 'Encyclopedia Britannica.' All the standard American histories were examined but not one could be used, owing to flagrant omissions. Philosophers as a class suffered most frequently by these omissions."

The annexed table shows Mr. Liming's results, which are certainly interesting. It will be observed, he says, that some disagreement occurs between the methods, especially when the subject is a scientist, inventor, preacher, or philanthropist. For example, Peter Cooper totals only 7 adjectives and 313 lines, Morse 6 adjectives and 227 lines, Fulton 11 adjectives and 75 lines, Whitney 7 adjectives and 75 lines. This, he thinks, is scarcely to be wondered at, since a man's career is frequently theatrical out of all proportion to its importance. Sometimes a brief but great career, especially of a statesman or soldier, gets a fair relative amount of attention, but the chances appear to be decidedly against this in the less picturesque callings. Again, moral qualities in the Hall-of-Fame selections play a part which they do not in the objective studies; and sectionalism is always a disturbing element in both. On the whole, Mr. Liming thinks, his "objective" methods are a more reliable test of fame than the electoral plan, no matter how eminent the electors themselves may be. He concludes:

	Hall of Fame (Votes)	Adjectives (Descriptive)	Space (Lines)
Washington	97	85	1,785
Lincoln	96	70	1,285
Webster, D.	96	31	784
Franklin	94	83	1,595
Grant	93	69	1,311
Jefferson	91	35	1,149
Marshall	91	28	363
Emerson	87	58	872
Fulton	86	11	215
Longfellow	85	55	780
Irving	83	36	456
Edwards	82	25	628
Morse	82	6	229
Farragut	79	16	374
Clay	74	22	516
Peabody	74	4	172
Hawthorne	73	43	588
Cooper, P.	69	7	313
Whitney	69	7	75
Lee	68	26	587
Audubon	67	35	321
Mann	67	11	279
Kent	65	20	132
Story	64	22	169
Beecher	64	18	295
Adams, J.	62	24	633
Adams, J. Q	60	34	481
Lowell	59	53	662
Sherman, W. T.	58	24	565
Channing, W. E.	58	20	510
Madison	56	38	623
Whittier	53	20	277
Stuart	52	11	136
Gray	51	24	244
Holmes	49	32	462
Brooks	49	20	116
Motley	47	21	192
Parkman	47	27	294
Bryant	46	28	347
Calhoun	46	27	322
Henry, P.	46	34	405
Jackson	46	47	703
Cooper, J. F.	43	30	494
Poe	42	26	547
Hopkins	40	6	68
Bancroft	40	31	422
Boone	36	19	111
Webster, N.	34	3	193
Greene	34	27	263
Choate	31	46	208

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"The fact that a certain name received on the first ballot 47 electoral votes (notwithstanding the fact that it requires but 51 votes to elect a name to the Hall of Fame) and on the next only 29, the same occurring in several other instances only to a less marked degree, is strong evidence in favor of the reliability of the objective methods. It should also, in all fairness, be kept in mind that the electors were not granted absolute freedom to select whomsoever they would. The sixth rule governing the proceedings required that the first fifty names chosen must include one or more representatives of a majority of the fifteen classes of citizens therein enumerated. Just how great an influence this attempt to insure the 'recognition of the multiformity of human activity' had, we do not know. There is, however, reason to believe that the figures, showing the final votes received, afford a fair résumé of the electors' judgments of the relative standing of America's great men. The Hall-of-Fame votes have been useful in giving us something reliable to work by in our study of the objective methods. The mere 'relative standing' feature aside from this has been more interesting than useful. As stated above it is not, for historiometrical purposes, a question of *order* but rather of groups 'objectively compiled.'

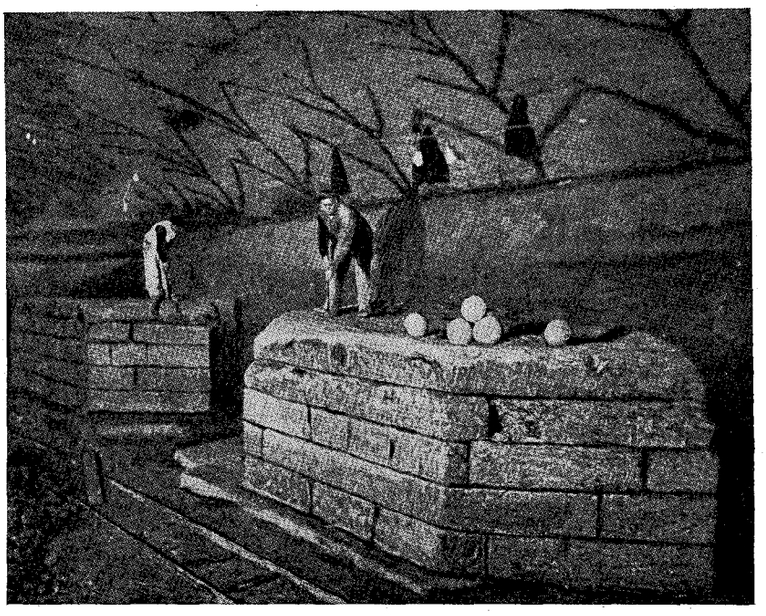
"By the above comparisons and others . . . I am in spite of my original prejudice convinced that either of the objective methods (adjective or space) may be sucessfully employed in the selecting of a list of indefinite length. Indeed I know of no other method that even approaches them in efficiency. They promise invaluable aid to students of historiometry as the science develops."

SUBWAY-BUILDING THROUGH THE BASTILE

BY AN ODD collision between the twentieth and the eighteenth centuries, the excavators of a new subway line in Paris are finding relics of the Bastile—parts of the foundations, moats, drawbridges, and so on. Some of these have been left intact in the subway walls and are appropriately marked with bronze tablets. What would the revolutionists who razed the grim old fortress to the ground have thought, if they had known that their great-great-grandchildren would view from the windows of an underground train, parts of the structure that they thought unnecessary to tear to pieces? Railways have long been a boon to the geologist, cutting as they do through rock-strata of all kinds; is it possible that subways are going to be similarly favorable to the progress of archeology? Says a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, June 11) writing of these finds:

"The Place de la Bastille, and particularly that of the Flower Market, have been specially fertile in discoveries, the former having been formerly occupied by the old fortress. . . . Through it pass lines number one and five. First they discovered the foundations of the Liberty Tower, which appeared in the course of the construction of line No. 1 under the Rue St. Antoine. These remains, carefully taken apart and repaired, have been reconstructed, just as they were found, on the Place Sully, while parts of the old masonry that could not interfere with the movement of trains were incorporated in the walls of the tunnel, leaving them partly visible. A commemorative tablet was affixt to the wall of the tunnel to mark the place. The building of the Bastile station on Line 5 and of the tunnel on this line, also led to discoveries that may aid archeologists in their investigations. Toward the middle of the entrance of the Boulevard Beaumarchais where the bottom of the excavation had been stopt at about 35 feet below the sidewalk level, was found, amid the piled-up layers of sandy clay, vegetable mold, and rubbish, a series of walls, masonry foundations, and oak piles coinciding exactly with the site of the old Gate of St. Antoine.

"A little farther along an old counterscarp wall with vertical faces was crossed diagonally. It is that which faced the four towers of the eastern front of the Bastile; it separated the interior ditch from the *terra-plein* of the bastion that commanded the entrance to the Faubourg St. Antoine. In making the excavations for the 'Bastile' station on the Metropolitan (in which, surrounded by a grating, may now be seen the remains of the counterscarp wall of the eastern ditch, called to public notice by an inscription) was encountered a double row of piers running north and south, and belonging to the bridge that was still to be seen as late as 1789, connecting the fortress diagonally with the bastion in question. . . . This, bridge, which was mentioned in 1465 in the account of the escape of Antoine de Chabannes, imprisoned by Louis XI., gave access by one of its extremities to the paths by which the towers were continually patrolled, while on its opposite end were two drawbridges, one serving for foot-passengers, and the only one that was regularly lowered every morning, and the other for carriages. A sentinel was always posted on this wall to open or close the castle gate and thus established a connection between the guard on the bridge and that inside the fortress.



PIERS OF AN OLD BRIDGE IN THE MOAT OF THE BASTILE.

Uncovered in the course of excavating for the Paris metropolitan subway.

"A little before reaching the Bourdon Quay the excavators at the Bastile station encountered the old scarp wall of the city, which joined the Bastile at the Arsenal. Finally, there were discovered certain signs or symbols called by archeologists cutters' marks. These were found on the southern part of the stones forming the piers of the bridge. . . . . .

"There was also found in the Place de la Bastille, in the eastern moat of the old prison, at a depth of 30 feet, a statuette of Osiris in terra-cotta, 7 inches high. Mr. Guimet believes that it is Parisian make, of the fourth century. There was in Lutetia (ancient Paris) a temple consecrated to the goddess Isis. It may be supposed that there was an Isiac cemetery at this point, in that period, or perhaps that the statuette was dropt there by a citizen."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IT is claimed by *The Farm Implement News* (Chicago, July 14) that the lightning-rod has received the official approval of the United States Government, not only through the Department of Agriculture, but also through the placing of an order to equip the White House itself with rods. This apparently goes far toward balancing the influence of some recent scientific skepticism regarding the efficiency of the "common or garden" lightning-rod. Says the paper named above: "The lightning-rod already has been indorsed by the Department of Agriculture, which some months ago issued a bulletin written by an expert on the dangers of lightning. The author of the bulletin was somewhat guarded in his statements, but nevertheless he made it clear that in his opinion good lightning-rods furnish protection and should be placed on isolated buildings, such as farm houses and barns. The issuance of the bulletin by the department was equivalent to indorsing his views and did much to increase the demand for lightning-rods. Placing rods on the White House is an official recognition that should not go unused by dealers who are handling rods. . . . It is a case to which the seller may point with pride when trying to convince a skeptic that it pays to equip one's buildings. The statements of scientific men, many of whom have declared that the lightning-rod affords protection, ought to be convincing to everybody; but an incident like the one mentioned—placing rods on the presidential residence by Government orders—will go farther with most geople than all that has been said and printed on the subject."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE COLLEGE STUDENTS' "RIGHT TO BELIEVE"

WHEN a popular magazine not long since raised the cry that college professors were "blasting at the rock of ages," many saw grave dangers ahead for the young students about to enter college. The charge was answered in some of the accused quarters by saying that isolated sentences from the lectures of college professors had been wrested from their context and the main argument thus misstated. Just so, says *The Standard* (Chicago), might a charge be brought against a recent book, "The Right to Believe" by Eleanor Harris Rowland, a professor in a New England college for girls. It would be perfectly easy, says this paper, "for a 'yellow' reporter to select sentences and passages from this volume which, when 'interpreted' by a lively imagination, would bear the aspect of irresponsible anarchy." The writer of the book in question urges us to doubt everything; but to criticize our skepticisms as severely as we do the belief which we doubt. Her message to the skeptic, as restated by this journal, is:

"You have a perfect right to doubt any and every thing. Doubt is only a way of asking for more information. But be sure that you practise doubt impartially. Your negative faith must submit to just as searching a criticism as your positive faith. Even if you find you must be intellectually agnostic, you are in any case confronted with the necessity for making a practical choice. Either you will live as if God existed; or you will live as if he did not. There is no other alternative. You can not be practically non-committal. Either you go to church or you do not; either you pray or you do not; either you conform to right and justice or you do not. Your practise will carry your life toward a goal, even when intellectually you refuse to decide. You are training yourself either to belief or to unbelief. The sensible thing to do, therefore, is to take the course which promises the largest and most satisfactory life and the most honorable character. From this point of view, the religious choice is the one which every reasonable person must make. We have the right to believe."

Most religious doubt as it affects the student is of a one-sided nature. "Accustomed as he is to submitting all theories to severe examination and criticism" he "takes it for granted that religious beliefs must be radically overhauled." But—

"He forgets that thoroughness requires that unbelief receive equally radical treatment. If one demands of the believer a conclusive proof of the existence of God, one must be ready to furnish an equally conclusive evidence that God does not exist. If he set to work on this task, one discovers that it is quite as hard to prove the non-existence of God as it is to prove his existence. The upshot of the matter is that 'in any case we live by faith—there is no avoiding it. We live either by faith that God does exist, or by an equally unproved faith that he does not; but live by one faith or the other we must.' Now scientific honesty requires us to apply just as severe a criticism to the one hypothesis as to the other. To make much of the difficulties of believing in God, and to ignore the difficulties of establishing God's non-existence is not a 'square deal.'

"Again, there is no superior virtue in selecting the more disagreeable of two unproved hypotheses for one's creed. For example, it is absolutely impossible for you to prove that other people exist besides yourself. The insane person imagines himself addressing people who do not really exist; and hears messages which come from no source other than his own diseased imagination. May it not be that you are insane? You find such a doubt of your own sanity flashing through your mind now and then. So far as absolute proof is concerned, you can not be absolutely sure of the existence of your friends, or of the outside world. Indeed, one famous philosopher, Berkeley, went so far as to assert that there is no outside world at all. Now when such doubts come to you, what do you do? Do you proceed to act on the least desirable hypothesis? Do you assume yourself to be insane until some convincing proof of the contrary is produced? Not at all. If you really did this, if you proceeded to ignore your friends, never to speak to them, never to believe in the reality of their conversation with you, it would probably not be long before you would actually be insane. Now is it any more reasonable to act on the hypothesis that God does not exist? to cease to try to speak to him? to disbelieve in any alleged message from him? Is not the adoption of the least desirable hypothesis just as absurd in the realm of religion as it would be in our social relations? Really, the obstinate disbeliever has no right to pride himself on his superior honesty. It is no more praiseworthy to cherish a disagreeable faith than an agreeable one, if both are equally possible and equally beyond the reach of conclusive proof. We have a right to select the faith which means most for life. We can honestly have a practical faith in God, even when theoretical difficulties remain."

If "yellow" journalists in the field of religion would seriously apply to their own utterances the critical tests urged by this professor, observes *The Standard*, there would be less nonsense published.

THE NEGLECTED ETHICS OF SEX

RHODE ISLAND claims the leadership in more than one movement of religious and moral reform. In April, 1909, the State Federation called a convention, to which every Protestant church of twenty-five denominations was invited to send delegates, to discuss two reports on the religious needs and religious forces of the State. This meeting which was large and spirited, says the Rev. Edward Tallmadge Root, was "the first attempt ever made to hold a convention of all the churches of a State." The latest expression of "Rhode Island's pioneer daring," we learn from this writer in the columns of *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), is a "bold attack upon the neglected ethics of sex." We read:

"Several years ago, Bishop McVickar, of the Episcopal Church, asked the diocesan convention to appoint a committee on public morals, to deal especially with this subject, and patiently persisted in demanding that the committee be continued year by year until it should do something. The chairman for the last year recognized that it was impossible to do much without the cooperation of other religious bodies; and through the Federation of Churches the Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational Ministers' Meetings of Providence were asked to appoint three representatives each. Last November the body thus formed was recognized as a department of the State Federation.

"The movement has broadened still more. While there were laymen on the original Episcopal committee the joint committee was overwhelmingly composed of ministers, and they perceived how little one profession alone can accomplish in dealing with so complex and difficult a problem. Physicians, educators, and lawyers were invited to confer and cooperate. It was discovered that the physicians, as one of them exprest it, are 'red hot' for such a movement. Their practice has forced upon their attention the results of vice, until they feel that it transcends all other problems of hygiene. Yet no one physician could act or speak alone without exposing himself to the charge of being a quack or a sensationalist.

"With a general movement as cautiously and conservatively managed as they found this to be, they were ready to cooperate, and the secretary of the State Board of Health, Dr. Gardner T. Swarts, has given his powerful assistance. The principals of the Normal and high schools were found scarcely less interested. A few years ago the Superintendent of Schools in the city of Providence said to an inquirer: 'If we should allude to the subject of sex in any grades above the primary, what a hullabaloo we would raise about our ears! Since the present agitation began, the principal of the State Normal School has called the attention of the committee to a recent annual report of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, which is wholly devoted to the need and best methods of the instruction in sex hygiene in the public schools. Rapid, indeed, has been the crystallizing of public opinion!'

"When this enlarged committee met in April, to hear the report of a subcommittee appointed to draft an appeal to parents,

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pastors, and teachers, a select list of pamphlets and books suited to aid them in giving instruction, representatives of women's clubs were invited. Among these ladies was a Jewess, whose addresses upon the 'White Slave Traffic' have stirred the State. What would our fathers have thought of an address upon such a theme, on a Sunday evening, in an orthodox Congregational church, by a Hebrew, and a woman!

"It was evident that the movement must be widened to include more than Protestant churches, and that it must be made independent of the Federation to secure the support of Catholics and Jews. A committee was therefore appointed to call a general conference in a public-school building, as neutral ground. It secured the consent of leading citizens, Governor, ex-Governors, etc., to join in the call. The meeting was well attended, especially by college and school-teachers and physicians. Bishop McVickar presided. There was hearty and unanimous agreement that such a campaign of education is sorely needed. It was voted to ask the Governor to name a committee composed of representatives of all organizations having a department or interest along this line. The only setback has been the disapproval of the Roman-Catholic Bishop. But the public press has heartily commended the step, and calls for information and literature have come daily to the office of the Federation or the State Board of Health."

OUR VARIED RELIGIOUS COMPLEXION

FOREIGN countries often look with amazement at the variety of religious organizations sheltered beneath the flag of the United States. It is announced that the Census Bureau at Washington is preparing to issue a volume under the editorship of Dr. Edwin M. Bliss, giving not only statistics of the various denominations, but a brief history of each and the pertinent facts regarding doctrine and polity. Those of our readers who find valuable information in our excerpts from Dr. Carroll's annual article on statistics of the churches will find here some facts with which to clothe the nakedness of those figures. We quote from a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* who tells us that the data forming the basis of the Government's forthcoming publication were gathered in 1906. Beginning with the Eastern religions we read:

"Up to the time of the investigation there had been no effort to effect any organization for the promotion of Confucianism, but the text tells of a society of the Chinese philosopher's followers which was organized in New York City in 1907 among the Mongolian students in Columbia University. Contending that Buddhism is only a system of ethics, they undertook to demonstrate that Confucianism was a real religion, and so a regular system of services was established by a well-defined organization.

"The organized followers of Buddhism are Chinese and Japanese. Their churches, known officially as 'temples,' by the irreverent are referred to as 'joss' houses. There are sixty-two Chinese and twelve Japanese temples in this country, the former being distributed over twelve, the latter over three States. California shelters all but three of the Japanese and more than half of the Chinese houses. About forty which went down under the San Francisco cataclysm had remained in ruins up to the time of the enumeration.

"New York boasted fifteen of the Chinese temples, the remainder being scattered over ten States, mostly in the West. The Chinese Buddhists have only one priest in this country and conduct no recognized system of worship. There is no record of membership; they have no sermon, keep no Sabbath, and have no religious service. The only use for their temples is as places at which individual devotees may consult their patron saints. Three deities are recognized in the American temples—the God Kuan, a mighty duke of the ancient Han dynasty; the Goddess of Fortune, and the Goddess of Mercy.

"The American-Japanese Buddhists are of the progressive Shin Shiu sect, which is missionary in character. They discard the ascetic practises of the more austere Buddhists of Asia, allow the priests to marry, and have no ban on meat or other food. The societies are well organized, each having a priest. General headquarters are in San Francisco, and they have both journals and schools devoted to the propagation of the faith. In 1906 their membership in this country was 2,387, of which were 778 women.

"There is no Shintoism; an explanation of which is found in the fact that this religion attaches itself too closely to the person of the Japanese Emperor."

In a way the Hindu religion is represented by the Vedanta Society, with organizations in New York, Pittsburg, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Continuing:

"It was organized by some Hindu teachers who came here in 1893 to the World's Fair. Its name, from an ancient Hindu philosophy, means 'the end of all wisdom.' It is non-sectarian, seeking to harmonize all religious systems. Oriental philosophies, as taught by the Theosophists, have four bodies, with 2,336 members in the United States.

"While Bahaism, strictly speaking, is non-Christian and foreign, its followers are native and not necessarily unchristian. This is a comparatively new sect, growing out of the teachings of a Persian leader of the middle of the last century, named Ali Mohammed. He claimed to be the forerunner 'of him whom God would manifest' and called himself 'Bab' or 'the Gate.' Later came Baha Ulla, who claimed to be the one whose coming had been foretold, and from him the real name of the body is derived. In 1906 he had 1,280 followers in the United States, who worshiped in twenty-four places through fourteen States. They teach tolerance, love, charity, and regard all religions as divine. Hence, they profess not to interfere with the ordinary doctrinal beliefs of their members.

"Another church of Asiatic origin, but still Christian, is the Armenian, which has seventy-three organizations in this country, most of them in the Eastern States, twenty-nine in Massachusetts alone. Their communicants are generally Armenians, many of whom fled to this country to escape persecution.

"The Eastern Orthodox Church or Greek Church, has 129,603 communicants. This is the State church of Russia and Greece. Of the 411 churches here, 59 represent the former nationality. There also are Servian and Syrian branches. The Greeks have 634 organizations throughout the country, with New York, Illinois, and Massachusetts leading. The Greek membership is 90,751. Twenty-two of the 59 Russian churches are in Pennsylvania."

Better known are the facts concerning the Christian sects which are considered more purely American. This new volume shows that "while there are only 57 main bodies, there are 215 church organizations, many of them professing a faith only a shade different from others." For example:

"There are 17 Baptist bodies, 24 Lutheran, 15 Methodist, and 12 Presbyterian. The same is true of less known organizations. There are 15 Mennonite, 7 Adventist, 4 Dunker, or Dunkard, and 4 Quaker, or Friend, bodies.

"There appears no division in either the Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal churches, altho it is shown that efforts to modify their creeds have resulted in the establishment of independent bodies. They are designated as the Reformed Catholic and the Reformed Episcopal churches, respectively. The Reformed Catholics number only 1,250 communicants, while of the Reformed Episcopalians there are about 9,682.

"The cause of origin of some of the branches is indicated by the name. For instance, there are General Baptists, Separate Baptists, United Baptists, Free Baptists, Freewill Baptists, United American Freewill Baptists, Primitive Baptists, General Six Principles Baptists, Seventh-Day Baptists, Duck River Baptists, and Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestination Baptists.

"The Civil War caused splits, giving rise to Southern Methodist and Southern Baptist bodies. In these churches there is also color division. Two or three churches came into existence just after the close of the war as a protection against political preaching. Many of the branches of the Lutheran Church are due to difference in nationality.

"Other branches beside the Duck River Baptists owing their names to localities are the River Brethren and the Yorkers, both branches of the Brethren denomination. The former began existence on the Susquehanna River, the latter in York County, Pa. The Brinsers, also Brethren, are called after their first bishop, as also the Schweckenfelders.

"Three of the newest churches mentioned are composed largely of negro communicants. One of these, the Church of God and Saints of Christ, accepts the Ten Commandments as a positive guide to salvation and uses only Scriptural names for its members. The Church of the Living God began existence in 1899, and already has three branches. The Free Christian

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Zion Church of Christ, founded in 1905, protests against all attempts to tax members for the support of churches.

"There were about 700 organizations in the main branch of the Salvation Army, with a membership of about 23,000. There were 455 organizations of Spiritualists, with over 35,000 members.

"The report records the rapid disappearance of communistic societies, showing that of eight organizations mentioned in the census of 1890 only two are left, the survivors being remnants of the Shakers and of the Amana Society."

RECENT GAINS FOR RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

THE LATE Prof. Goldwin Smith some years ago wrote a striking article in *The Atlantic Monthly* on what he styled "Moral Interregnum," in which he predicted the anarchical condition to which the world of thought would come when the triumph of materialistic science over religious supernaturalism became a patent and admitted fact. The Professor, like Homer's doleful seer, was always a "prophet of ill." His predictions have been unfulfilled, and Borden P. Bowne, in a powerful paper (alas, that it should be posthumous!) in *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston), shows that within the last generation the atmosphere has cleared and the storm has not come. On the contrary, religion, among thinking men, has become a clearer fact and reality than ever. It has gained a "better rational standing." The foundations of religion are shown not to be undermined. Evolution, conservation of energy, and other scientific discoveries, cosmic and biological, staggered men's minds, and there were no adequately equipped champions of religious truth to withstand such Goliaths as material science sent into the field. These champions have at length appeared and by their "clear thinking" and speaking have triumphed. The result is thus epitomized by Dr. Bowne:

"As a result of this clearer thinking, we seldom hear of conflicts between science and religion, and evolution is ceasing to be the solvent of all mysteries and the source of all knowledge.

"Hence religion itself is now cordially admitted as a great human fact, and not an adventitious outcome of animal needs changed by association. This latter view was long maintained by the empirical philosophers, but it has finally passed away. It was formerly held by the empirical school that if we would understand what a thing is, we must see what it has come from, and we must trace its earliest beginnings to get its essential nature and meaning. When this was applied to the higher moral and spiritual conceptions of man, it led to the claim that animal sensations, as being the earliest temporal manifestation in human life, are the raw material out of which all else is built. And then the conclusion was drawn that religion is essentially subliminated animalism, and has no occasion to be proud of itself, and would not be proud if it understood its lowly origin. But these good people were the victims of picture-thinking and mistaken physical analogies. In the case of any growing thing, where there is a real evolution, the true nature is never to be sought at the beginning, but at the end. Its latest phases and products are the truest revelation of its nature. Not in the seed but in the full-grown tree does the nature of the tree find adequate expression. This consideration definitely sets aside all of those supposed deductions of the religious nature from animal selfishness."

The more general result of the advance in religious thought and the vitality of religious belief are stated as follows:

"Atheism and materialism of the traditional types are definitely and finally set aside as marks of a belated intelligence. In naturalistic thought, nature is the rival of God. Nature does a great many things and God does the rest, if there be any rest. Traditional religious thought has shared the same view, and thus nature was continually threatening to displace God. God was not to be appealed to until nature had been shown to be inadequate. Hence the dismay in popular religious thought at each new extension of the realm of law, every such extension being regarded as subtracted from the control of God. But this dismay vanishes entirely when it is seen that God is the 'Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed,' or that, in Pauline phrase, 'in him we live, and move, and have our being.' Now nature is no rival of God, but the form of his manifestation. The laws of nature are his modes of working. The facts of nature are the incarnation of his thought.

"And this is all that religion has ever really cared to maintain. It insists upon divine causality in the world, but it is not concerned to affirm any special method. Let the method be what it may, so long as God is at work."

The same broad view is taken nowadays of faith, which is not a mere matter of reason, but of emotion and an interpreter of history. This pragmatism, a philosophy founded not on *a priori* assumptions, or logical deductions, but on personal feeling and experience, and historic records, is this basis of the new faith. Thus Dr. Bowne:

"It is a traditional superstition that nothing is to be believed which is not either self-evident or technically demonstrated. This rests on the further assumption that belief is, or always should be, a product of formal logical processes of the syllogistic type. With this conception it is easy to throw doubt upon anything we dislike, for no matter of fact admits of technical proof. This is the position of a logic-chopping rationalism. It will not allow interest or sentiment to have any voice in determining belief, but only reasoned proof. It says of our higher religious conceptions that they may be pretty or pleasing, but are not proved. Now, in our time, the revolt against this has been definite and final. The view has not been unknown in philosophic circles since Kant set forth the primacy of the practical reason, but it has been more extensively and emphatically taught in recent years. It is now seen that life and action are deeper than logical processes, that immediate premises are behind all inferences, that thought can not begin until life furnishes the data, and that there is nothing deeper in cognition or life than the fundamental needs, interests, and instincts of the mind. If these fail us, there is nothing left."

This pragmatism, as developed in the individual life, he closes by thus comparing with the old intellectual philosophy:

"Philosophy has done important negative work in clearing the field of a swarm of crude dogmatisms that hinder faith, but we ourselves must do the positive work of incarnating religious faith in the appropriate life. This is now the great need, and for this work the field was never clearer than it is to-day. Technically, of course, our faith does not admit of demonstration; neither does any other faith or unfaith. But it does admit of being lived; and when it is lived, our souls see that it is good, and we are satisfied that it is divine."

WHAT CHURCH SONGS TO SING—They should neither be "gospel song" devoted to a dubiously consecrated "rag-time," nor a song "produced for the money in it." But, says a writer in the Chicago *Interior*, "hymns which have appeared at intervals along the pathway of the Church through the ages, inspired by the spontaneous impulse of devout souls to voice their faith, aspiration, prayer, and praise." More:

"Whoever, therefore, would make Christian congregational singing an actual ministration to the people, should concentrate chiefly on the study of the 'grand old hymns' of Christendom.

"So may he bring to the people words and melodies in which as they sing they shall hear a voice for their own hearts.

"What is thus said of the hymns applies as well to the anthems of the choir. The choirmaster's frequent habit of haphazardly picking up for Sunday whatever piece of music happens to fall under his eye should through patient tact of the pastor—if the choirmaster doesn't see the point himself—be replaced by a habit of carefully choosing musical works of the profoundest and truest devotional spirit. Weekly conference between pastor and choirmaster should insure consonance between choir and pulpit.

"And choir singing should certainly be of such fashion as shall minister directly to the people. This means not merely that a message should be sung in words that the people may understand and receive, but more than that, it means that the singers in the choir should be persons able to sing the message with spiritual honesty and understanding in their own hearts.

"It is as repulsive that choir people should sing what they do not believe or practise as it is that the minister should say what he does not believe or practise."

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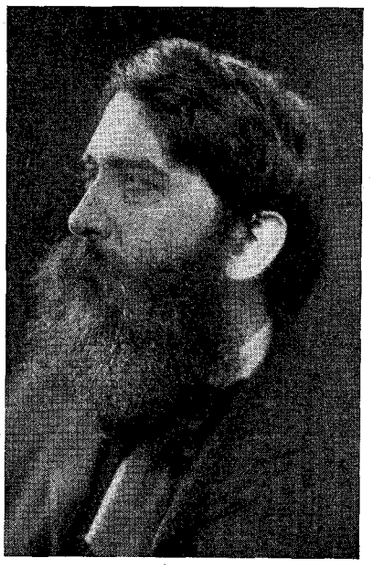
LETTERS AND ART

AN ELIZABETHAN OF OUR DAY

IN SPITE of the slow progress of poetic drama among us, the modern poet has faith in his mission and nearly always links the two forms together in his work. Often he is content with the appreciation that comes from closet communion. There are others who believe in their power to conquer on the stage. Gordon Bottomley is evidently one of the latter, and he has persuaded so good a critic as Mr. W. Stanley Braithwaite of the same fact. Mr. Bottomley's name is perhaps unknown among us, outside the readers of Mr. Mosher's little magazine *The Bibelot*, where he has made an appearance; but Mr. Braithwaite believes he "is a poet whom English literature will come to regard in the possession of a power remarkable for its weight and conviction of human life in its sterner emotions beyond any contemporary poet; and who, as a dramatist, will present these emotions in character and action upon the stage in no distant future to the pulsation and surprize of human audiences." So far "none of Mr. Bottomley's plays has been produced on the stage, which is rather a loss to the working English drama," observes Mr. Braithwaite in the Boston *Transcript*, "but it may be that in time its efficiency will grow to the design of a play like the 'Riding to Lithend' and other modern poetic dramas, which do not sacrifice themselves to its mechanical restrictions." Mr. Braithwaite tells us that so far this new writer's work divides itself into dramatic and non-dramatic verse. We read:



GORDON BOTTOMLEY.

Not often out of Shakespeare, says a critic, does one meet with such success in the treatment of "unearthly beings" as one finds in Bottomley's dramas.

"Of Mr. Bottomley's four plays the most important are 'The Crier by Night' and 'The Riding to Lithend'; tho we are inclined to think that the 'Midsummer Eve,' being, as the author characterizes it, a 'dramatic pastoral,' is a more balanced production considered from all sides, than the others; tho, while in 'Laodice and Danaë,' *Laodice's* cunning appears the chief motive of the play, in her he has drawn a fascinating and absorbing character who divides with *Hallgerd* in the 'Riding to Lithend' the distinction of being his most successful delineation of contradictory feminine moods. The dramatic poem 'A Vision of Giorgione, Three Variations on Venetian Themes,' should, I suppose, be classed, for all intentional significance, with the plays. The very feeling in these 'Variations' is a remote romanticism, a wistfully troubled brooding of the spirit breaking into the consciousness of strange new meanings in life and nature, tho alien, and free from that sterner, grimmer atmosphere of the two Northern plays in which life seems electrified with strange, weird elements of human passion and supernatural mysticism. In the 'Vision of Giorgione,' is the author's one instance in these dramatic pieces where he keeps love human and earthly; in which the very frailties of human nature take on the quietude of virtue, and in which the divine fervency of passion becomes the essential ideal of human conduct. In this poem the mere singing—the verse as a medium through which sentiment shimmers, and joy becomes palpable, and love builds a structure of speech—takes on a limpidity of cadence that becomes something more subtly beautiful than the instrument, in being itself echoes born in great deeps of winds."

The "Crier by Night," we are told, marks this author apart from any poetic dramatist of his time. Its quality, while not perhaps "pleasant," is yet "powerful and absorbing" and fairly claims for him "a kinship with Webster and Tournier and Beddoes." Further:

"It is the note of tragedy in aching spirits who are brought into passionate conflict with abnormal fates. The gloom of life falls upon all his characters, but they meet it with souls that seem nerved with sorrow. In each is the gratification of passion: in *Hallgerd*, of pride; in *Blanid*, of love and revenge; in *Laodice*, of revenge; in *Nan*, in the 'Midsummer Eve,' of curiosity. All these are, what *Blanid* says of herself:

> Oh, I am but a troubled dream of God's.
> And even His will can alter not his dreams;
> Yea, He is dreaming me a little while—
> I must be dreamed out to the hardest end.

And in *Blanid's* case the 'hardest end' is wrought with shivering intensity. 'We are,' she says, 'the tears God wipes from his eyes'—a cry of helplessness, piercing and sorrowfully echoing the fatality of her wild bargaining with the *Crier of the Ford*:

> I have known joy—I know not what it was.
> Mead-fumes that filled me cooling to one drop—
> I have known misery—a self-numbed sting
> That showed me but another joy to lose—
> These were too small, I will have only rest
> And lose my soul in your soul evermore.
> But if I die, into your drooping limbs
> I must be mingled there with him I love—
> You may not reach him by your hoary crying,
> But raise some human wail for help and light
> And he will come and I must follow him
> Past where the imaged moon shakes like a soul
> Pausing in death between two unknown worlds.

"In the 'Midsummer Eve: A Dramatic Pastoral,' Mr. Bottomley has achieved a surprizing and beautiful piece of work. The whole atmosphere, beginning with a note of the fantastic, becomes swiftly changed into one of pitiless gloom. Five kitchen and dairy girls, *Nan*, *Bet*, *Ursel*, *Maudlin*, and *Lib*, have agreed to meet in an old barn on midsummer eve to behold, according to legendary custom, the appearance of their future husbands. In the barn is a heifer who is sick with milk fever. The significance of this animal in the catastrophe of the play is a bit of tremendous and subtle psychological invention. When the cow is discovered by her moaning, and the cause of it is announced among the girls, one of them exclaims, 'Women have that . . .' turning the occasion for the poet to put into the mouths of maidens suddenly conscious of the sublime burden that is the function of their sex, speeches that pathetically recite the sadness and sacrifice that come into women's lives with maternity. Yet the poet introduces a slight spirit of revolt to this age-weary function which takes its expression in so many social movements of the modern woman. 'Why are we thankful for a deal of trouble?' declares one of the girls. And

> My sister Jen was pleased and proud with herself:
> And when her second obedience came to her
> She was well eased—
> They had to dry the milk, and it, being eager,
> Went the wrong way and oozed into her head:
> The little one died so soon.

And then another girl, Bet, cries,

> Mothering, mothering, mothering—
> Can not we find our lives except that way?

"That is a piercing question which only goes up to God for answer, and which neither social progress nor science can modify, for it lies at the root and mystery of creation.

"What may be considered as Mr. Bottomley's masterpiece and one dares recommend it as such, is 'The Riding to Lithend.' The poet has drawn upon the Icelandic saga of the tenth century containing one of the 'greatest fights in legend' for his material; it is built upon firm, definite lines, and is vigorous with passion and character. It is a tragedy whose action turns upon the caprice of a superb woman, one of those heroines whom the fates have created for gods to battle over, and whom men die praising, the victims of their wilful whims. *Hallgerd* stirs men's hearts as Helen of Troy, but isolates the power to her own glory as the spark which fires physical

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violence, which her emotional nature craves. As *Gunnar* says of her,

> And she, too, must be fighting me forever
> With her dim, ravenous, unsated mind . . .
> Ay, Hallgerd, there's that in her which desires
> Men to fight on forever because she lives:
> When she took form she did it like a hunger
> To nibble earth's lip away until the sea
> Poured down the darkness.

"And she herself exulting in her own nature:

> I am a hazardous desirable thing.
> A warm unsounded peril, a flashing mischief.
> A divine malice, a disquieting voice:
> Thus I was shapen, and it is my pride
> To nourish all the fires that mingled me.
> I am not long moved, I do not mar my face,
> Tho men have sunk in me as in a quicksand.
> Well, death is terrible. Was I not worth it?
> Does not the light change on me as I breathe?
> Could I not take the hearts of generations,
> Walking among their dreams? Oh, I have might.
> Altho it drives me too and is not my own deed . . .

"And so fashioned she wrought the doom of the thing she loved best in all the world, her husband, *Gunnar*, out of a burning pride that consumed her memory with shame. *Gunnar*, the outlaw, attacked and surrounded by enemies in his stronghold, has the string of his bow cut, and in his perilous need asks *Hallgerd* for strands of her marvelous hair to repair his weapon. She refuses with,

> Now I call to your mind that bygone blow
> You gave my face; and never a whit do I care
> If you hold out a long time or a short.

"He will not ask her twice and, defenseless, is killed by his enemies, while *Hallgerd*, laughing and holding her breasts in her hands with a sense of physical ecstasy which is her dominion over men, cries,

> O, clear, sweet laughter of my heart flow out!
> It is so mighty and beautiful and blithe
> To watch a man dying—to hover and wait.

"An effective element in the play is the introduction of the three beggar-women *Biartey*, *Jofrid*, and *Gundfinn*. Their speeches comprize some of the finest poetry in the piece, clothing, as it does, portentous and incomprehensible forewarnings of destiny, woven of magic and supernatural fear, and showing with what ample imaginative power Mr. Bottomley handles his theme. Not often out of Shakespeare does one meet with a like success in the treatment of such unearthly beings."

PARLIAMENTARY GOSSIP.

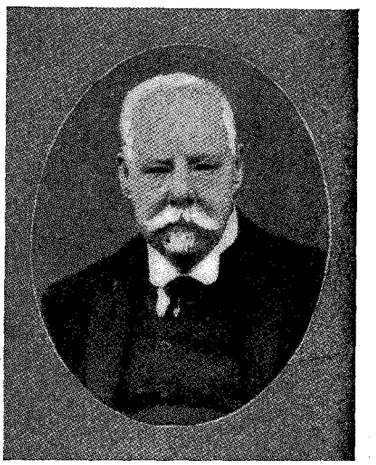
CHARWOMAN OF HOUSE OF LORDS—"Your people gone away for a bit o' quiet thinking?"

CHARWOMAN OF HOUSE OF COMMONS—"Well, o' course, I don't *know* nothink, but you mark my words, there's hinfluences a-goin' on. 'Owever, mum's the word, God bless 'um."

—Linley Sambourne in *Punch* of October 13, 1909.

THE OLD ORDER PASSED FROM "PUNCH"

LINLEY SAMBOURNE was the successor of Sir John Tenniel on the staff of *Punch*, but he has preceded his superior into the land of shadows. His last cartoon was done in November of 1909, tho his death did not occur till August 3 of this year. Tho for nearly fifty years he was a regular contributor to *Punch* and since 1900 its premier draftsman, yet *The Westminster Gazette* (London) is now led to make the curious statement that, "in France, Germany, and the United States of America, he was, if that were possible, regarded in higher esteem in art circles than in his native land." Mr. Sambourne was a native of London, being born there in 1845. In 1867 his first drawing appeared in *Punch*. Few men, says the Manchester *Guardian*, "have been more completely identified with its fortunes; few artists of such commanding ability have been content to limit their output so exclusively to the circulation of a single paper." The London *Standard* gives this appreciative account of his career:



LINLEY SAMBOURNE,

Almost the last representative of the "dignity and seriousness of the old school of cartoonists."

"It would be difficult to think of a black-and-white artist with a more strongly individual style than Mr. Sambourne. A person of ordinary perception who had once seen one of his drawings could immediately recognize another by the same hand. Some of the characteristics of his work—its firmness and clearness of both conception and execution—were no doubt derived from his early training in mechanical drawing, and its perfect adaptation to the purposes of reproduction was probably due to the same practical experience of clear thinking and workmanlike methods. Technically his art was a sort of inspired common sense. This very sane and straightforward method was enlisted in the service of an unfailing instinct for decoration and a peculiarly masculine feeling for beauty. Like Du Maurier and Mr. Dana Gibson, Mr. Linley Sambourne created a type of female beauty, and it was a type that suggested a liking for outdoor life and sport. It might be described as Amazonian. To many of Mr. Sambourne's admirers his drawings to Charles Kingsley's 'Water Babies' will remain the most highly prized examples of his work. The subject gave opportunity to both his breezy romanticism and to his extreme accuracy in the details of natural history. The drawings of salmon and of seabirds in this book will become classics, and in 'The Irishwoman' and one of the drawings toward the end of the book, of a woman seated on a rock, there are single figure studies of extreme beauty and grandeur. Altogether this book will rank with Sir John Tenniel's 'Alice' as an example of happy collaboration between artist and writer. Other books which he illustrated most effectively were Andersen's 'Fairy Tales' and Sir Frank Burnand's humorous perversion of 'Sandford and Merton.' An example of Mr. Sambourne's decorative treatment of the human figure that comes to mind is the cover which he designed for the original *Pall Mall Magazine*. Throughout his work there was a good deal of the sculptor's feeling. He frankly confest his debt to photography in the preparation of his drawings, but they were never photographic in

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the sense of being unimaginative. Their strongly individual style shows that the material had been thoroughly digested, and they are particularly valuable to students as illustrating the fact that a decorative design is quite compatible with accuracy of detail. In 1900 Mr. Sambourne was selected as sole juror for Great Britain in the Fine Art section of the Paris Exhibition, and his work was widely known and highly appreciated on the Continent and in America."

With the death of this artist the last link with the *Punch* of the Victorian era is broken, says the Manchester *Guardian*. We are made suddenly aware of the new stage into which the art of this journal has evolved. Reading on:

"Close students of its pages—and who is not?—must have been aware for some years past of a subtle change in tone which has shown itself not only in the somewhat more esoteric quality of its humor (to appreciate it one has to be 'in the know' regarding personalities and movements more than of old) but in the more realistic methods of its draftsmanship, Mr. Sambourne kept the old tradition. He belongs to the historic period, was a protégé of Mark Lemon, and had been drawing steadily for forty years. He had the dignity and seriousness of the old school of cartoonists, and if he lacked the earnestness and conviction of Tenniel he made up for these defects of temperament by a skill and rightness of drawing which Tenniel, so far at least as the reproductions of his works are evidence, never attained. In the first twenty years of his connection with the paper Mr. Sambourne found his own subjects, and he made the convention of an ingenious and decorative treatment of matters other than political which in time, after occupying only half a page, developed into the second cartoon, for which, till 1900 when Tenniel retired, he was continuously responsible. The subjects on which he exercised his remarkable fertility of invention and elaboration were not such as to excite public feeling, and perhaps we must attribute to this decorative intention of his early work his failure—when he came to tackle political subjects—to become the considerable national force that Tenniel undoubtedly was. Tenniel's draftsmanship and design had a moral intention; they carried in them the seeds of persuasion and scorn; they were satires to flay pretension or trumpet calls to rouse the heart of the nation. His pencil was a weapon; Mr. Sambourne's was simply a pencil. Mr. Sambourne drew with a wealth of artistic but with no political feeling. His style, or perhaps one should say his convention, altered considerably as he grew older, tho, curiously, his last work, with its return to cross-hatching and less severe line, harks back to his earliest method. His virtues as a cartoonist were a splendidly veracious treatment of technicalities, a dignity in his dealings with allegory, and an ability to give rein to detail that was never insubordinate, but he never reached Tenniel's simplicity and directness."

From "The Water Babies," published by The Macmillan Co.

TOM'S ADVENTURE IN THE "LOBSTER-POT."

One of the illustrations for Kingsley's "Water Babies," which were almost the only drawing Sambourne did outside the columns of *Punch*. They rank with Tenniel's pictures for "Alice in Wonderland."

Like Tenniel, it is said, Sambourne "was in no true sense a caricaturist, and in the modern political cartoon a touch of caricature is often essential to make its point effective." Further:

"Tenniel had a strong vein of humanism which made less apparent in him this lack of the final qualification, and he often produced designs strong in their moral force and emotional appeal. Sambourne, on the other hand, always treated his subject on cold and decorative lines; and for all his charm and ability one can not recall a single cartoon from his hand capable either of communicating a thrill to the public mind or of leaving a sting in that of the party against which its point was aimed. But with all his limitations he is to be recognized as one of that noble following of draftsmen who, under the training of *Punch*, have in this country kept the political cartoon commendably free from the virulence and the bitter and libelous innuendos which mark the output of so many Continental contemporaries."

AMERICA'S PRIZE PLAY AT STRATFORD

AMERICANS have been waiting with interest for the verdict upon the first production of Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks's play that won the Shakespeare prize at Stratford. It was first scheduled to be given during the spring festival in May, but the King's death put an end to these festivities before this event was reached. July 25 was the next day chosen and we have an account of what happened from the letter of a Wellesley professor, Miss Katharine Lee Bates, to the Boston *Transcript*. Our readers will recall an account of the play called "The Piper," based upon Browning's story of the man who freed Hamelin town of rats, which was printed in our issue of April 9, and the hints given there that this country may some time see the play presented by Mr. Walter Hampden. In the performance at Stratford *The Piper* was enacted by the moving spirit of the Shakespeare festivals, Mr. F. R. Benson. The day before, this actor, in recognition of his past services, had been presented with the freedom of the borough of Stratford-on-Avon; so, says Miss Bates, "any lack of faith that may have been felt at the outset in the play was more than offset by enthusiasm for the players." Speaking of the effect of the first act, the writer says:

"The charm of this act, with its quaint Hamelin setting, was felt most directly through the children who thronged the stage, fair-haired, rosy-cheeked little ones of Stratford and its vicinity. Their fathers and mothers, beaming upon them from every quarter of the house, were not the only hearers to delight in those flute voices, chorusing out with childish question and exclamation, nor the only beholders to be gladdened by the gladness of those laughing faces and dancing feet. The action of the children was so simple and natural, and therefore so good, that it is easy to understand the surprize of little *Jan*, one of the very few child-players borrowed from a London stage, as she naively commented between acts: 'They are really very clever, aren't they? They really do very well, don't they, for just local children?'

"But altho their elders, the players who stood for the hard selfishness and greed which the life of the medieval craft-town must often have engendered, had a less gracious part to play, they, too, played it well, so that the little gabled, thirteenth-century market-place, with its cobbler, butcher, and smith, its old gossip, and old miser, its pale, stern priest and pompous burgomaster, shifted into an image of the wide world of convention and materialism.

"The title part demands a special magnetism, a rare abandon, for adequate interpretation, and altho Mr. Benson played always with spirit and sometimes with imagination, it must be admitted

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that again and again his work fell short. None of the company had learned their lines, not even he, so that the spoken drama was hardly more than a rambling prose paraphrase of the original.

"But the audience, aware of what it had and not of what it was missing, lavished applause upon act after act. The scene within the hollow hill was received with enthusiasm, and altho the two scenes at the Cross Roads in which *Michael* and *Barbara* are prominent elicited less response, the fourth act, with the return of the children, renewed the first enchantment."

Mr. Otho Stuart, in presenting Mrs. Marks with her prize at the end of the play, said:

"Like many of her compatriots, Mrs. Marks has an immense love and veneration both for the plays and sonnets of Shakespeare, and in Stratford may we not feel that it is, perhaps, partly owing to the love engendered by the study of Shakespeare, that we may attribute some of the power, the charm of language which has found expression in many of the beautiful lines to which we have listened to-night. . . . When Mr. Whitelaw Reid was at Stratford last year, in one of his eloquent speeches he made reference to the marvelous power which a common love of Shakespeare has to soften any memories of dissension and to draw together in bonds of unity all portions of the English-speaking race. Mr. Reid felt that Stratford was naturally a source of much of that influence and power. We realize that year by year such links are being forged. We are proud of the share that we in Stratford are able to take in forging these links at our annual festivals. May we not, perhaps, feel that additional strength has been given to one of the links when we remember that the selection committee, made up of individuals from all parts of the British Isles, adjudicated and gave the prize to our fair cousin from across the seas?"

Mr. Flower then extended a special welcome to the Americans present, and asked Mrs. Marks to accept the prize from the hands of the wife of Stratford's latest freeman. Mrs. Benson, with a deep obeisance, presented to Mrs. Marks the check for £300 enclosed in a silver box which was suitably inscribed and had wrought upon it an exquisite head of Shakespeare. Critics from the London *Morning Post* and *The Times* were not in agreement as to the play's merits. The former says:

"The play that Mrs. Marks has written is in no fewer acts than four. This is to strain the subject unnaturally, and we can not but fancy that the author has devitalized rather than vitalized, has undramatized rather than dramatized, the poet's conception. Such central idea as she has is that the mission of *The Piper* is to wean the adults of Hamelin from their low and sordid ideals. But in seeking to do this, and to produce a play of decent length, she may seem to some to have strayed beyond her warrant and to have produced less an amplification of Browning than a fantasia in which the original air is unrecognizable. To begin with, by converting *The Piper* into a strolling player taking part in a morality, himself the child of strolling players who have received at the hands of a purse-proud and conventional world a contemptuous treatment that he desires to avenge, she has deprived him of all mystery. Not only a child would be at a loss to know how such a person comes by the power to charm rats or children or to make a mountain gape."

The reviewer for *The Times* speaks to other effect. Thus:

"If we had been asked to guess the nationality of the author of 'The Piper,' the prize play performed on Tuesday night, we should probably not have guessed right. Americans, so far as one can generalize, regard the Middle Ages with either too much respect or too little. On the one hand, they produce for popular consumption 'historical' novels and plays which violate history and care not what tricks they are at with historical characters so long as the thing goes with a 'snap.' On the other, they worship to a degree unmatched in England every stick and stone and scrap of paper that boasts a couple of centuries. One of the most interesting features of Mrs. Lionel Marks's play is its just and steady view—pretty clearly based on knowledge—of medieval ways. The picturesqueness of Hamelin in the days of the Pied Piper is realized; but through it we are compelled to see something less beautiful, which that picturesqueness is usually allowed to hide—a petty domestic and commercial tyranny which we know to have been active so late as the days of Shakespeare himself."

THE WOMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN MUSIC

ONE OF OUR foremost concert managers was asked a short time ago what he would do if all the women's musical clubs were to go out of existence in the next twenty-four hours. His reply was "Close up shop the day after." In these organizations rest the mainstay of our musical life. It is they who have made this country the happy hunting-ground of the foreign virtuoso. "Through its engagement of native artists and foreign virtuosos, its support of the great orchestras of the country, when on tour, and its promotion of music festivals," says Mr. John Warren in the September *Delineator*, "the music club exerts a potent influence on our national musical development." This sort of club is entirely indigenous to American life, we are told, and it shows a disposition to follow the flag. The latest musical directory points out the existence of such clubs in Skagway and Nome, Manila and Guam, Honolulu, Ponce, and Porto Rico. Only such outposts as Jolo and Samar remain to organize their band of musical sisters. One million are enrolled in America and the organizations are to be found in all outside the half-dozen largest cities, where their influence as organizers of musical life is not needed. Their present importance as factors in the development of American music is, however, a matter of very recent history. Mr. Warren writes:

"In spite of the tremendous influence and uplift the musical clubs have grown to exercise in a development covering thirty years or more, they have been, until now, working all the time merely for their own good and the enlightenment of their immediate neighbors. Their general influence has been entirely indirect and unintentional. A common purpose, a definite plan for musical advancement in a national sense, has been lacking.

"Even when a national organization was effected ten years ago, the Federation brought forward no musical ideal to bind all the clubs together in working for the common good of music. Its only aims were perfection in organization and development through cooperation. There was no ideal to vitalize it, and the need of a broader outlook and wider activity was beginning to be felt, when the needed stimulus was brought forward.

"To-day the National Federation of Musical Clubs is pledged to the encouragement and support of the American composer and to laying the proper foundation for a correct and general musical taste by a campaign for the recognition of music as a merit-course in the public-school curriculum. With the adoption of these ideals, the Federation has acquired new life and force and is beginning to make itself felt as the most potent factor in our national musical development.

The practical feature of the Federation's plan to encourage creative talent is the distribution at each biennial convention of $2,000 in classified prizes for the best orchestral, piano, and vocal compositions. Here are a few more details:

"Following the awards, the prize works are publicly performed. At the last biennial convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., the $1,000 prize went to Arthur Hadley, of Somerville, Mass., for an orchestral rhapsody on Nathaniel Willis's poem, "The Culprit Fay.' The work was performed under the composer's direction by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago. Arthur Shepard, of Salt Lake City, Utah, won the $500 prize in the piano class with a sonata and also captured the $500 vocal prize with his setting of James Russell Lowell's poem, 'The Lost Child.' Mr. Shepard played his sonata before the convention, and his prize songs, as well as a group of his earlier songs, were sung by Mrs. Lucille Tewksbury, of Chicago.

"In the season following these awards, the prize compositions were performed throughout the length and breadth of the land. Nearly every club in the Federation applied for the music of the prize sonata and the prize song, and Mr. Hadley's rhapsody has figured in the programs of every important orchestra in the country. Here, surely, is practical encouragement for the composer, for he is not only offered emolument for his work, but is assured the widest hearing for it.

"The prize fund is subscribed by the individual clubs in the Federation and the sum provided for distribution is only a fixt minimum."

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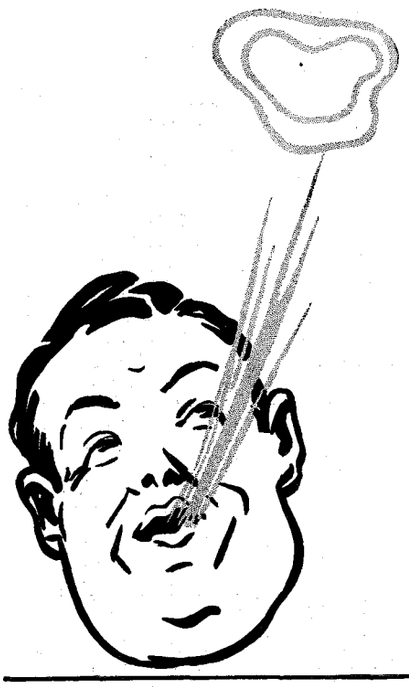

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Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents
Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

CURRENT POETRY

MARK TWAIN occasionally presented a pun to his audience "not for their criticism but for their admiration." In the same spirit we reprint the poem "Footsteps," from *The National Review* (London), and present it to our readers. The verse is strong, beautiful, rich in the vague suggestions of allegory, and by its spell it brings up the stream of life "murmurs and scents of the infinite Sea."

Footsteps

BY EVA M. MARTIN

There is a footstep in the house to-night.
I hear it, sometimes distant, sometimes near,
Roaming the lonely corridors at will.
And ever as it passes by the room
Where you and I sit waiting, hark! it stops,
And for a breathless space halts at the door,
As tho one stood there listening; then starts
Upon its echoing pilgrimage again.
Come close to me, dear heart. I am afraid.
Sit so that I can see your well-loved face,
And watch the changing lights thrown by the fire
Playing about your firm, compassionate mouth,
And gleaming in your sorrowful, deep eyes.
I am afraid, beloved! I can hear
The footsteps drawing nearer. Hush, O hush!
They pause outside the door, as tho one fain
Would enter. Ah, not yet! It is too soon.
Listen! The steps pass on, and die away
In the vast silence of the sleeping house.
A little longer respite has been gained—.
A little time in which I still may hear
Your voice, and see your face, and touch your hand.
You think my nerves are overwrought to-night,
That my sick fancy conjures up strange things;
But I know well that what I say is true.
I knew, sweetheart, when first you brought me home,
That Death lay waiting for me in this house.
I heard him wand'ring restlessly at night
Through the dark passages and empty rooms—
I did not tell you? No, such things as those
One tells not even to one's best-belov'd . . .
Do you remember how six months ago
You brought me on a radiant summer day
To this, your childhood's home, a happy bride?
Was ever happiness like ours before?
We flung all thought of sorrow to the winds,
Joyed in the present, drew up fairy plans
For the glad future. All our pathways led
Thro' a maze of sunshine, sweet with scent of flowers.
Yet even then my heart at times grew cold,
For often when alone I heard a step
Approaching from some distant corridor;
But, looking o'er my shoulder hastily,
Saw no one there, and laughed my fears away.
But when the summer days had passed, and all
Our summer flowers were faded, and the trees
Put on their blazing robes of red and gold,
Then in the dark'ning evenings we two sat
In the old hall beside the fire, and I
Would hear the footsteps roam through distant rooms,
And, creeping in dumb terror close to you,
Would hide my face and cover up my ears,
Saying I could not bear to hear the wind
Howling around the house so eerily.
You kissed me for my folly then, and called
Me names of tender ridicule, but now
Your eyes are troubled, and you do not seek
To drive away my fears with laughing words—
Come closer still, belov'd, and let me lie
With face turned to the door, that I may know
The moment when it opens. Listen now!
Down the long corridor the footsteps come—
Insistent footsteps, stealing to the door,
And waiting, waiting, waiting! . . . Look not sad.
I have no thought of sorrow. Just to lie
Resting my head upon your shoulder, so,
To hear and feel you there, is perfect joy,
Altho the hour of parting draws so near.
For now Death's time has almost come. Indeed

For Nervous Disorders
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Especially recommended for the relief of nervous headache, exhaustion and insomnia.

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He must be tired of wandering all night
Through the dim passages and silent rooms.
Come closer still, sweetheart! I am afraid.
Yet is this fear? Ah, no! How could I be
Afraid to meet e'en Death with you so close?
My fear is gone . . . only . . . I wish that Death
Would wait a little longer! Just an hour,
One little hour would mean so much to us,
But he is weary and will wait no more
My eyes are heavy. If I close them, you
Will watch the door and rouse me when Death turns
The handle, will you not? He waits there still.
I can not hear his footsteps any more . . .
This rest is sweet. Why do you speak my name
So grievingly? Your voice sounds like a cry
From magic places very far away,
And I *must* answer when you call me so.
See how I struggle back to you from worlds
Of mighty silence, worlds of deepest sleep.
Breathless I come, and spent, like unto one
Tired with long running. Now at last my eyes
Unclose and I can answer you. But O,
You did not tell me Death was in the room!
How silently he must have entered. Stay,
Stay near me, my belovèd. It is dark.

A clear, clean-cut poem, with a moral, that appears in the current *Spectator*.

Crooked-Heart

By James Stephens.

I loosed an arrow from my bow
Down into the world below;
Thinking—"This will surely dart,
Guided by my guiding fate,
Into the malignant heart
Of the person whom I hate."

So by hatred feathered well
Swift the flashing arrow fell:
And I saw it from above
Disappear,
Cleaving sheer
Through the only heart I love.

Such the guard my angels keep!
But my foe is guarded well:
I have slain my love and weep
Tears of blood, while he, asleep,
Does not know an arrow fell.

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What to Do When Food Don't Agree.

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A lady in Washington says: "My baby 19 months old had never seen a well day in her life. She had suffered from indigestion from the time of her birth, and it seemed impossible to find any food to agree with her. She could keep almost nothing on her stomach and she was in such a constipated condition she suffered a great deal.

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"Baby got her indigestion from me, for my digestive organs have always been weak. I rely on Grape-Nuts for most of my food for there are times when I can eat nothing else. I am steadily improving and know Grape-Nuts will make me entirely well in time.

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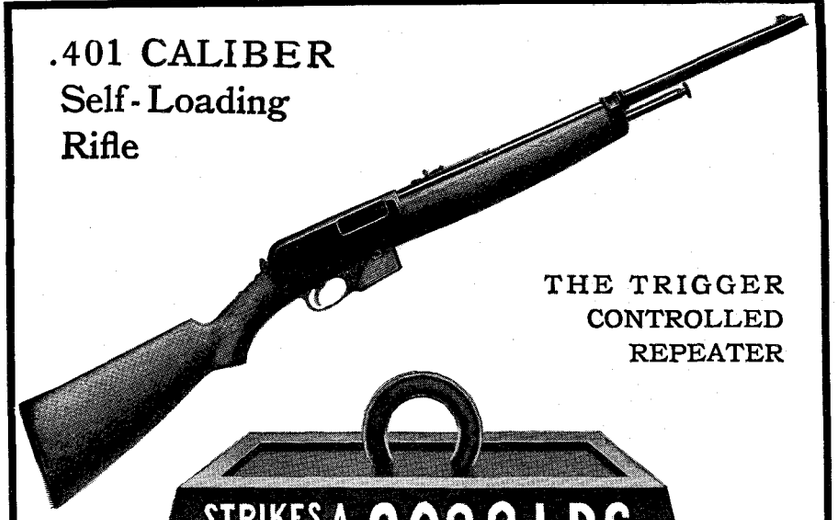

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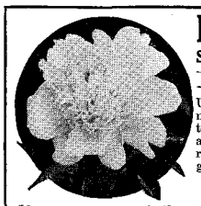

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1907-1910-Two Letters from John D. Archbold Regarding Tree Surgery as Practiced on His Estates by Davey Experts

26 Broadway

New York. July 15, 1907.

Mr. John Davey,
Kott House,
Tarrytown, N.Y.

My dear Sir;-

It gives me pleasure to express the satisfaction I feel over the work done on my trees at Tarrytown. Their need of attention, which you plainly indicated, was a revelation to me and I feel that your work was thoroughly and efficiently done and will serve not only to beautify but perpetuate the lives of the trees.

I beg also to certify to the courtesy and industrious character of your employees.

Very truly yours,
Jno. D. Archbold

26 Broadway

New York. May 24, 1910.

M. L. Davey, Genl. Mgr.,
c/o The Davey Tree Expert Co.,
Kent, O h i o.

Dear Mr. Davey:

I have your kind favor of the 21st and the little books, for all of which I beg you to accept thanks.

It gives me pleasure to say also that we continue to have great satisfaction in the work done on our trees by you. I am very sure that it has not only greatly increased their beauty, but will prolong their lives.

Very truly yours,
Jno. D. Archbold

The significance of these letters is in the testimony they give to the permanent efficiency of the methods of tree surgery, originated by John Davey, the father of the profession, and practiced exclusively by the Davey Experts. The first work done by the Davey men on Mr. Archbold's trees was in the early spring of 1907. Three years later Mr. Archbold writes to say that he continues to have great satisfaction in the work done. If it had been lacking in any respect a man of Mr. Archbold's keen intelligence would long ago have detected it. The Davey Service stands the test of time.

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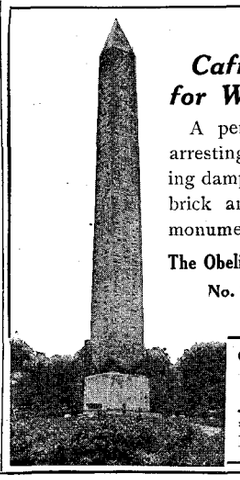

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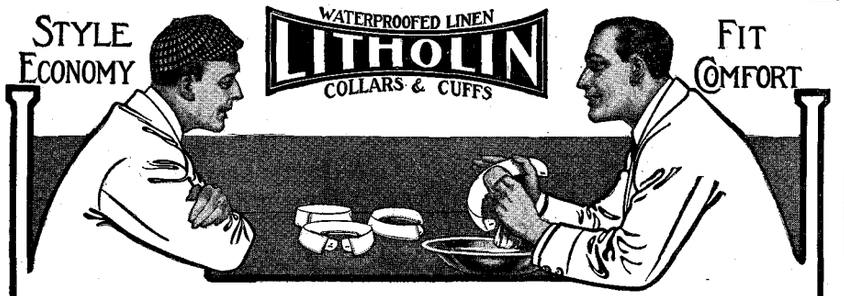

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

LASSOING A LIONESS

WHILE in London on his return from a hunting trip in Africa, Col. "Buffalo" Jones was interviewed by a reporter from the London *Daily Mail*, who thrillingly declares that "no trapper who stalks through the pages of Fenimore Cooper has wrought more miracles or encountered more dangers from Indians and savage beasts." We learn that "Buffalo-Jones" has even "tracked the 'grizzle' to his lair and followed the mountain lion and puma up a tree and bound them with ropes."

It will be remembered that Colonel Jones went to Africa to lasso living animals and to take moving pictures of the process. Only one animal—a lioness—was captured "for keeps." Mr. G. H. Scull, who was with the party, described the adventure in the London *Daily Mail*.

It was a long chase for every one concerned, and the events of the hunt succeeded each other so rapidly that the dawn of to-day seems weeks ago. The light had scarcely come to the Kedong Valley when the dogs found the trail of a lioness at her kill in the open plains. The evening shadows from the Black Reef were lengthening fast when we returned with her to camp.

The Black Reef is a belt of lava rock rising almost perpendicularly from the plain to a height of some two hundred feet. The rocks of the reef are jagged, and the sides are honeycombed with caves and crevasses, and the thick scrub grows in between.

This was the scene of the early part of the fight. On the top of the reef the dogs first bayed the lioness. She took up her position on a rocky eminence ready to charge. The Colonel was the first to get to her. Then Ulyate, the white hunter, arrived with his rifle, and he fired two shots into the air, which is the signal to "gather"; and Cherry Kearton came with his moving-picture machine, and the two cowboys came from the donga below, where they had been stationed to cut off her retreat.

But here the ground was too badly broken to maneuver the horses. So the lioness had to be shifted, and for two hours then we drove her from one stronghold to another, from crevasse to crevasse, forcing her always toward the edge of the reef until finally she dropt down to the level plain and ran straight for the distant donga.

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It was at the edge of the donga that she stopt to fight the ropers. She had run far enough and meant business now. She crouched by the side of a thorn-bush and opened her jaws and snarled and growled at the horsemen circling near.

Closer and closer Means approached her for a chance to throw his rope. Then suddenly she charged. Means wheeled and spurred his horse to escape. For the first thirty yards of the race the lioness gained rapidly. Then Means's bay began to gather speed and slowly forged ahead.

Means having run beyond her reach, she turned and charged the Colonel, who was sitting on his horse near by. Again the lioness gained at first, and again the horse drew away from her, and she went back to another thorn-bush and snarled and growled as before. And all the while Kearton, on foot by his tripod, was busy taking pictures of the race.

This other position of hers made it less difficult for the horsemen to work, because now they had more room in which to dash past her. Means made the first attempt. He started his horse on the run, swinging his rope above his head, and at the first throw caught her round the neck. But a lioness's neck is short and thick, and with a quick, catlike twist she slipt the noose over her ears. Then Loveless tried with the same result.

Apparently she had no liking for this new kind of game, for no sooner had she freed herself from Loveless's rope than she dived into the bottom of the donga and hid herself in a thicket of scrub and grass.

For a time, then, it seemed that nothing would move her from out this scrub. Firecrackers and burning grass were used to no avail. Eventually the Colonel tied a forked stick to his rope and dragged it across her hiding-place to uncover her. This maneuver partly succeeded—succeeded enough, at least, for Loveless to throw his rope at her. And at the sight of the rope coming toward her through the air she charged like a flash, so that Loveless barely escaped her, and she turned and broke away yet once more along the donga.

So the hunt was on all over again. This time, however, she did not run far. Her next and last position was in the bed of a dry gully about three feet deep, and thickly grown with grasses.

Here the last and triumphant trick was played.

Loveless threw again, and the noose of the rope landed fairly above her head, but the thick grasses held it up. When Loveless had passed the end of his rope over the limb of a neighboring tree and down again to the horn of his saddle, and Kearton had taken up his position with his camera, with Ulyate standing by, everything was ready for the big event.

The Colonel had procured a long pole, and carrying this in his hand, he rode quietly along the edge of the gully and stopt directly above the beast. With the long pole he carefully shoved the noose downward through the grasses till it lay beneath her chin.

Instantly the lioness sprang at him—sprang through the noose—and Loveless pulled quick and caught her by the last hind leg going through. Putting spurs to his horse Loveless galloped away, hauling the lioness back across the gully and up into the tree, where she swung dangling by the one hind foot, snapping upward at the rope she could not reach.

In less than five minutes she was safely bound and lowered down to rest in the shade of approaching twilight.

Paint this fall!

Many house owners put off badly needed painting last spring because of the rainy weather in April and May. If you have done so, paint this fall. It was wise not to paint in the wet weather, but don't put it off longer.

Fall is an excellent painting season.

The atmosphere is clear and bright and free from moisture. Insects are not prevalent. Surfaces are dry—in short, every condition favorable to good painting is found in the fall.

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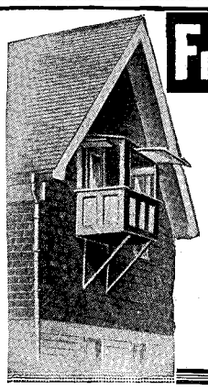

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 12.—The Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires unanimously approves a convention forcing all the republics of America to submit all pecuniary claims to arbitration.

J. A. Drexel, an American aviator, while flying near Lanark, Scotland, attains a height of 6,750 feet, breaking the world's record.

August 13.—Dispatches state that floods at Tokyo, Japan, are making thousands of persons homeless; 385 are reported dead and 500 missing.

J. Poyntz Spencer, fifth Earl Spencer, twice Viceroy of Ireland, and for three years First Lord of the Admiralty, dies in London.

It is reported that James Radley, an English aviator, breaks the world's speed record by flying a mile in 47 2–5 seconds at Blackpool, England.

August 14.—A severe fire at the Brussels Exposition, Belgium, destroys the Belgian, English, and French sections; many valuable art works are lost; two persons are killed and three injured.

It is reported that China will hereafter manage her diplomatic affairs without the aid of foreign advisers.

Florence Nightingale, the noted organizer of nursing in the Crimean War, dies in London at the age of 90.

August 15.—Graham White, the English aviator, breaks the world's record for quick starting in an aeroplane by rising from the ground in a space of 20 feet 9 inches.

August 16.—President Montt, of Chile, dies suddenly at Bremen, Germany.

August 17.—Dispatches from Tokyo state that Japan has begun negotiations at Seoul for the annexation of Korea.

J. B. Moissant, a Chicago aviator, flies across the English Channel with his mechanic as passenger in a trip from Paris to London.

The French aviator Le Blanc wins the $20,000 prize offered by *Le Matin* for the fastest flight over a 489-mile course in northern France, begining on August 7 without regard to weather conditions; Aubrun is second; the winner's time for the course is 11 hours and 56 minutes.

August 18.—A bronze replica of Houdin's famous statue of Washington in the State House at Richmond, Va., presented to the French Republic by the State of Virginia, is dedicated at Versailles, France.

Emperor Francis Joseph's eightieth birthday is widely celebrated throughout Austria and Hungary.

The Canadian Census Bureau estimates the population of Canada on March 31, 1910, as 7,489,781.

Domestic

August 13.—Troops are being rushed to Montana and Idaho by the War Department to aid in fighting serious forest fires.

The Mayor of Columbus, O., issues a call for 2,000 volunteers to aid the police in quelling riots in connection with a street-railway strike; many police refuse to do strike duty and are suspended.

August 14.—The Department of Commerce and Labor reports that $250,000,000 worth of luxuries were imported into this country last year, more than $25,000,000 over the high record of 1907.

It is announced that a new Labor party will be formed to be organized in all the boroughs of New York City.

Charles F. Willard carries three passengers in an aeroplane flight at Garden City, L. I.

August 15.—Without consulting the Mayor of Columbus, Governor Harmon orders 1,000 members of the Ohio National Guard to proceed thither for strike duty.

The sixth International Esperanto Congress opens at Washington.

August 16.—The New York Republican State Committee by a vote of 20 to 15 rejects the name of Theodore Roosevelt for temporary chairman of the State Convention and selects Vice-President Sherman.

The Tennessee Republican Convention nominates Capt. B. W. Hooper of Newport for Governor.

The new Railroad Law, with the exception of the section relating to the suspension of rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission already in force, goes into effect.

Hiram Johnson, "insurgent," is nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor of California, and Theodore Bell as the Democratic candidate at the State primaries.

August 17.—A severe fire in the warehouse district of Jersey City, N. J., causes an estimated loss of $1,000,000.

At the Nebraska State primaries, James Dahlman,

Bissell's NEW "CYCO" BALL BEARING CARPET SWEEPER

FOR thirty-four years the Bissell Sweeper has been constantly improved, always maintaining the leadership throughout the world until to-day the name BISSELL typifies all that's best and most advanced in carpet sweeper mechanism. Our latest improvements, including BALL BEARINGS and superior brush propelling device, constitute the greatest advance in the sweeper art that has been made up to this time, and elevates the character and quality of the Bissell Sweeper far beyond anything offered on the market.

It took years of experimentation and careful tests to produce a thoroughly efficient BALL BEARING carpet sweeper, while at the same time keeping the cost within the reach of the masses. This we have accomplished, and today you can purchase our new and highly improved "Cyco" BALL BEARING "Grand Rapids" at the slight advance of only 25 cents over the old-style machine. Runs so easily a mere touch propels it, raises no dust, and penetrates deeply, removing dust and grit that the corn broom never gets. Ask your dealer for Bissell's new BALL BEARING Sweeper. Price, $2.75 to $6.50. Booklet on request.

Order now from your dealer, send us the purchase slip *within one week from date of purchase,* and we will send you FREE a fine quality black leather card case with no printing on it.

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End view of sweeper showing method of applying Ball Bearings to driving wheels. This feature not only insures a positive rotation of the brush by forcing driving wheels tightly against the brush pulleys, but makes the sweeper self-adjusting to all grades of carpets.

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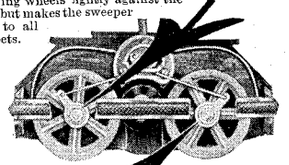

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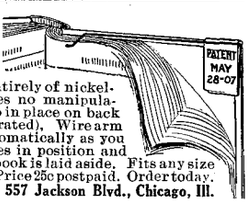

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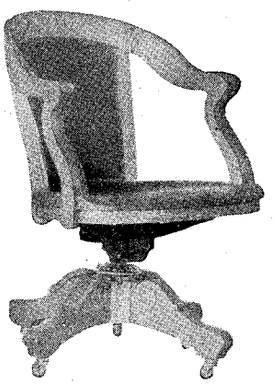

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FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

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Guaranteed not to show *pin holes* or *wrinkles*; if my Ties do, I will return your *money*.

Are made reversible—double wear.

They are 2 ins. wide and 46 ins. long.

They are made by the best methods known and from perfect *Silk Poplin*.

The following colors in stock—Black, White, Green, Brown, Red, Old Rose, Cerise, Gray, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.

When you buy from me you buy direct, *saving* retailer's profits. If the goods do not wear to your satisfaction you can *return them* and get your *money back* at any time. Can you ask for more?

I will send you my *Style Book, free*. It contains the actual silk swatches, and with it a folder showing how to correctly tie all styles of Men's Neck Wear.

References: Any bank in Troy.

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in flavor without the presence of sugar.

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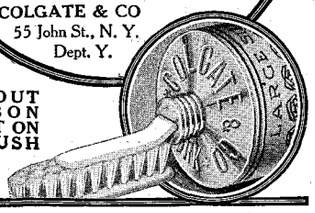

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John Wanamaker
New York

of Omaha, is selected as the Democratic nominee for Governor, and Mr. Cady as the Republican.

August 18.—David Ranken, Jr., a millionaire philanthropist of St. Louis, dies at Atlantic City, N. J.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS

Albany, N. Y.	100,253,	a gain of 6.5%
Davenport, Ia.	43,028,	a gain of 22.1%
Des Moines, Ia.	86,368,	a gain of 39.0%
Harrison, N. J.	14,498,	a gain of 36.8%
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650,	a gain of 38.1%
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381,	a gain of 51.7%
McAlester, Okla.	12,954	
Middletown, O.	13,152,	a gain of 41.6%
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857,	a gain of 31.0%
Newark, N. J.	347,469,	a gain of 41.2%
New Haven, Conn.	133,605,	a gain of 23.7%
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905,	a gain of 18.2%
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826,	a gain of 129.9%
Scranton, Pa.	129,867,	a gain of 27.3%
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249,	a gain of 26.6%

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

TO OUR READERS: It is a matter of regret that, owing to the large number of queries received which require personal correspondence, the Lexicographer finds it necessary to withdraw the offer of a prompt reply to correspondents forwarding stamped envelopes. Hereafter the replies of the department will be restricted to such as can be given in the Lexicographer's Easy Chair column of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Some time must necessarily elapse before all inquiries can be answered, but each one will receive attention in due course of time.

"L. A. H.," Alvarado, Cal.—"In the sentence, 'Ten thousand dollars' worth of food is needed to avert starvation,' is the word 'dollars' in the possessive case, and if so, should this be indicated by the apostrophe if the figures $10,000 are substituted?"

The noun dollars in this construction is in the possessive case. In reading the substituted figures, $10,000, the idea of possession is not eliminated, but as the word dollars is exprest only by the arbitrary symbol $, the sign of the possessive case can not be affixt and must therefore be understood.

"J. C. B.," Rolla, Mo.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the proper names Millet, Corot, Meissonier, Peer Gynt, and Jekyll."

The correct forms of pronunciation of these words are as follows: mĭ″ lĕ′ (i as in machine, e as in they); cō″rō′ (o as in no); mĕ″so″nyĕ′ (e as in they); pĕ′er (first e as in they) günt or yünt (u as in the French word brut); jĭ′kil (first i as in machine) or jek′il.

"C. L. M.," Nappanee, Ind.—"Which form is correct in the following sentence: 'I thought she would insist upon *us* (or *our*) staying to dinner'?"

The ruling which covers this point is contained in Bullions' "English Grammar": "When the present or perfect participle is used as a noun, a noun before it is put in the possessive case, and a pronoun in this construction must be the possessive pronoun." The sentence submitted should therefore read, "I thought she would insist upon *our* staying to dinner."

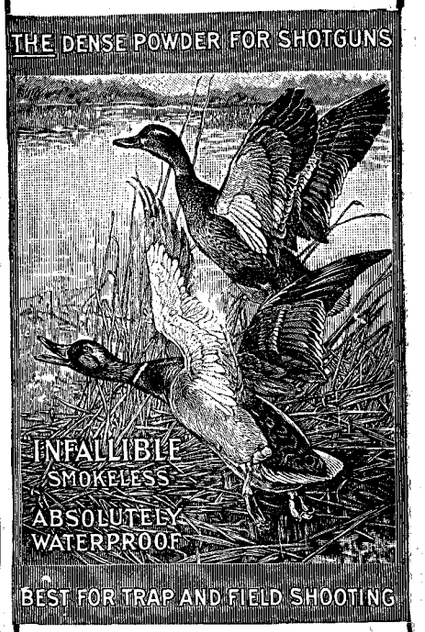
"E. L. G.," Purcell, Okla.—"Please give the meaning and correct pronunciation of the word 'Esperanto.'"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2128, col. 3) states that Esperanto is "an artificial language, invented about 1887 by Dr. L. Zamenhof, Russian scholar, for universal use." The pronunciation of the word is given as es″pe-ran′to (a as in at, o as in no).

"P. M.," Church Point, La.—"What is the derivation and significance of the expression 'de luxe?'"

The French noun "luxe" signifies superfine quality, richness, or luxuriousness, and the phrase "de luxe" is applied to an article of special beauty and elegance of design, particularly to issues of books, as in the phrase *edition de luxe*.

"INFALLIBLE" SMOKELESS



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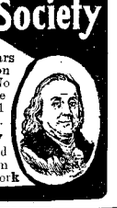
Why not try and see how conveniently you can save in the Franklin Society? And as for safety, the Society operating under the New York State Banking Law and subject to supervision of the Supt. of Banks, has for more than 22 years made conservative first mortgage loans on homes in the Metropolitan district. No better security exists. Mailing size pass book. Begin now with $1 or more, or write for booklet J.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

CURRENT INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The heavy drop in the market prices for stocks culminating in July was of particular interest in Boston, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who describes that period "as rare days for investors." He knows of many large investments that were then made by people who, "conscious that stocks might go materially lower, yet felt very sure that in a year's time they would be unable to invest their money on anything like such favorable terms." He refers particularly to trustees as interested in this fall in prices. With them the demand is for stocks of a solid kind, the seasoned dividend-payers. Trustees are open to congratulations whenever they succeed in getting five per cent. on the funds entrusted to them. The correspondent states as follows, an opinion quite generally held in conservative quarters:

"Stocks have had a spectacular decline, and it is the opinion of some that this decline has in a measure been due to the fear of a reduction in dividends. Yet it would be easy to mention stocks which at present quotations would prove eminently satisfactory to investors of the class mentioned, even after any such reduction in the dividend-rate as seems in the least likely. Looked at from any point of view, standard securities seem to-day to be on the bargain counter. The exigencies of the general financial situation may or may not have accomplished their full result with them; but on their merits, and in light of the position they may safely be expected to occupy when the worst of the present situation is clearly known, the previous remark holds true."

Elsewhere in the same paper was printed an article showing remarkable discrepancies in price changes since September, 1908. At the close of business on July 5, the average price of a selected list of twenty active stocks stood between 110 and 111, or "at the lowest point for the year," and represented a decline of nearly thirty-five points since the middle of August last year. On September 9, 1908, the average price of the same twenty stocks in the movement upward then under way was 110 and the movement did not stop until the average was 134½ eleven and a half months later. At the low point reached in the first weeks of July this year, all the advance made in that earlier period had been canceled, the duration of the decline having been just short of one year. The writer prints a table showing individual prices for prominent stocks on September 9, 1908, and on July 5, 1910, as follows:

	High, Sept. 9 1908	Low on July 5, 1910	Change. Higher
Atchison common	91½	93⅝	1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	100	106¼	6¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	72½	29⅜
L. & N.	110½	140⅝	30⅛
New York Central	105½	111¾	6¼
Pennsylvania	124½	127¾	3¼
Reading	131⅝	140	8⅜
Steel common	47⅞	68⅝	20⅞
Steel preferred	112	113⅛	1⅛
			Lower
St. Paul	145¼	115⅝	30⅛
Northwestern	164½	139⅜	24⅛
Great Northern	139½	123	16½
Northern Pacific	146⅜	115	31⅜
Southern Pacific	110⅜	110	⅜
Union Pacific	168⅞	156⅛	12¾
Amalgamated Copper	79⅞	57⅝	22¼

Further low records were made later in July but these were arrested, as *Bradstreet's* remarks, "by the extension of effective banking support to the standard stocks." This check, however, failed to develop that extensive buying by small investors which has usually made its appearance on any important recession of this character. *Bradstreet's* for July 30 presented a table showing the high prices for the present year for the more important trading stocks and the low figures reached during the last week in July, with another column showing the extent to which recoveries had been made on July 29.

	High 1910	Low 1910	Close July 29, 1910	Low of 1909
Atchison common	124⅛	90¾	96¼	97⅝
Baltimore & Ohio com.	119⅜	104⅞	108¾	103½
Chic., Milw. & St. Paul	158⅝	116	121¼	141
Erie common	34⅝	19½	23	22⅝
Great Northern pfd	143⅞	118	123½	136⅝
Louisville & Nashville	159⅜	130¾	137½	121
Missouri Pacific	73⅜	41	51¼	65
New York Central	128	105⅛	110½	120½
Northern Pacific	145⅝	112	116	133¼
Pennsylvania	138½	122⅜	127⅜	126⅛
Reading common	172¼	130⅜	136½	118
Southern Pacific	138¼	103½	111½	114⅝
Southern Railway pfd	75	43	50½	60
Union Pacific	204¾	152¼	160	172½
Amalgamated Copper	90¾	55½	62½	65
Am. Smelt. & Refining	104	61⅜	67	77⅜
U. S. Steel common	91	61⅛	68	41¼
U. S. Steel pfd	125⅝	110½	115½	107

Bradstreet's remarks that in some of the more important stocks these declines "carried quotations down to below the extreme low level of 1909. The organized support arrested a break that had, "momentarily at least, created fears of something approximating a general demoralization in stock values."

Circumstances connected with some of these stocks are discust by the *Evening Post* writer with reference to the low points reached in 1908:

"The stocks that have risen most are: Chesapeake & Ohio, on which the dividend has been increased from one to five per cent. per annum; Reading, on which the dividend has been increased from four to six per cent. per annum, and Louisville & Nashville, on which the dividend has been increased from five to seven per cent. The Louisville & Nashville reduced the dividend from six to five per cent. in August, 1908, but restored it to six per cent. in 1909, and increased it to seven per cent. this year. In 1907 the Atchison paid six per cent., but reduced the dividend to five per cent. in 1908, and restored it to six per cent. only this year. The New York Central was paying six per cent. in 1907, but reduced the rate to five per cent. in 1908, and restored it to six per cent. this year. In 1907 the Pennsylvania reduced its dividend from seven to six per cent., and has paid only six per cent. since.

"In the group of stocks standing very much lower not one has changed its rate of dividend since September 9, 1908. It was in October, 1907, that the Southern Pacific dividend was increased from five to six per cent., and it has been six per cent. ever since. It will be noticed that, tho St. Paul has been one of the weakest features of the stock market for several months, its decline from September 9, 1908, is only 30¼ points, against 31⅜ for Northern Pacific. Of the transcontinentals, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific together make the best showing."

THE UNCERTAINTY IN WALL STREET

In the light of the great recessions in Stock Exchange prices in July the question uppermost in Wall Street has been, When will the investing public begin to buy? and the answer has been, When it is reasonably certain that dividends will not be reduced.

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The latter question has been answered as to Northern Pacific, St. Paul, and Atchison. The dividends on these stocks remain unchanged. As to the future a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"What the railroads will do three or six months hence depends, first, upon the year's harvest; then, upon the general industrial situation and outlook, and finally, upon the special conditions surrounding each individual company. Unless a decided change for the better occurs between now and the end of the year, any road which has reduced maintenance appropriations in order to maintain dividends had better reverse its policy, that is, reduce dividends and increase maintenance."

Moody's Magazine, in an editorial review of the situation, is of opinion that the liquidation which culminated in July has not yet discounted all the known unfavorable factors in the outlook, and hence that bottom figures have not been reached:

"It is true that Wall Street has liquidated to enormous extent, but it can hardly be claimed that it has discounted the conditions which we are likely to face in the course of the next few months. For example, if, through the stagnation of trade, the shortage of crops, the scarcity of credit, and tightness of the money market, the earning capacity falls off radically on most of the large railroad systems during the coming year, many dividends will have to be reduced or discontinued altogether. And if the railroads are unable to raise their rates pretty generally this winter, the situation will tend to be still worse."

Much emphasis is placed by this writer on the harm done by land speculation and other schemes based on the boom outlook of eighteen months ago. Banks in country districts have "got themselves in a very difficult position indeed," so that severe liquidation must afford relief. Sooner or later we must "see the bubble burst in the high land values throughout the country"; banks must cut down loans and people must "adjust their personal expenses to their income." At the same time, this writer points out several favorable influences "which will do much toward preventing another really acute condition in the money markets in New York this fall." For one thing, bankers for two months have been fortifying themselves against the dangers of the autumn and "are now in an exceptionally strong position." At the same time, the process of liquidation can not be said to be entirely finished.

COMMODITY PRICES DECLINE

Bradstreet's reports that on August 1 the scale of prices had been turned in a downward direction. Of 105 articles included in its "index number," 20 were higher than on July 1, but 36 were lower and 49 remained unchanged, the net result, as to the "index number," being 8.8523 as against 8.9246 for July 1—in other figures, a recession of eight-tenths of one per cent. This number for August 1 is "the lowest that has been registered since October last," when the figures were 8.7428. The high record for prices was reached on January 1, of this year —9.2310, from which, on August 1, the decline had been 4.1 per cent. Other comparisons are made by the writer:

"On the other hand, the present index number shows an advance of 4 per cent. over the corresponding date in 1909, and in contrast with August 1, 1908, brings out a gain of 11.6 per cent. Prices were very high in

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Five years ago, after thorough investigation which assured us the bonds were safe, we bought and distributed to our clients an issue of First and Refunding Mtge. 5% Bonds of the WESTERN UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CO., serving an important and growing territory in Central Illinois. Our confidence in the continued prosperity and growth of the Company was well founded. Earnings have steadily increased (even during the period of depression following the 1907 panic) with growth of population and introduction of new methods of utilizing the Company's products. These increases are shown in the following table:

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	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	Increase in five years
Population served	140,000				180,000	28%
Gross Earnings	$527,457	$659,983	$751,941	$790,637	$863,101	63%
Net "	240,973	298,664	356,073	378,179	418,328	73%
Interest	110,520	150,397	158,243	162,077	167,563	51%
Surplus	130,454	148,267	197,829	216,101	250,765	92%

We now offer to yield about 5.10%

a few of these bonds issued for part payment of recent extensions to the property. Not only do they afford a sound marketable investment but also "progressive value" as the five year record demonstrated. Ask nearest office for descriptive circular No. D-49.

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South Alabama Lumber Company

First Mortgage 6% Serial Gold Bonds

Dated August 1st, 1910. Payable in series as below. Redeemable in the reverse of their numerical order on August 1st, 1911, or on Interest Dates thereafter at 102½ and Interest. Coupon Bonds of $500 and $1,000 denominations, with Privilege of Registration as to Principal. Principal and Semi-Annual Interest payable at the office of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Chicago. First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and Augustus S. Peabody, Trustees.

MATURITIES

$ 6,000	August 1, 1911	$12,500	August 1, 1913	$12,500	August 1, 1915
6,500	February 1, 1912	12,500	February 1, 1914	25,000	February 1, 1916
12,500	August 1, 1912	12,500	August 1, 1914	25,000	August 1, 1916
12,500	February 1, 1913	12,500	February 1, 1915	25,000	February 1, 1917
				25,000	August 1, 1917

These bonds are secured by a closed First Mortgage on approximately 10,000 acres of land and 122,740,000 feet of timber, including sawmill, logging equipment and railroad, located in Mobile County, Alabama.

The property securing these bonds is conservatively valued by us at over **three times** the issue.

The mortgage provides for sinking fund sufficient to pay off the entire principal of these bonds from the exhaustion of less than one-third of the Company's timber.

The Company's property is exceedingly well located as regards market; operations can be conducted on a very economical basis and the management is in strong and practical hands.

These bonds are personally **guaranteed** by Mr. H. H. Wheless of Shreveport, Louisiana, and Mr. J. M. Patterson of Mobile, Alabama, and this guarantee places behind them additional assets of over $650,000.

The stockholders have an actual cash investment of over **$300,000** behind the bonds.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest.

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Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

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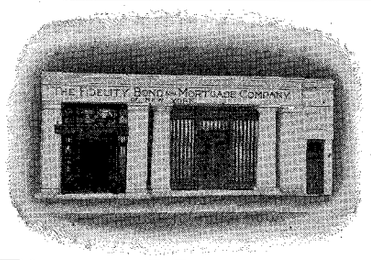

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1907, and it is interesting to observe that the current level reflects a loss of eight-tenths of one per cent. from the figures established on August 1 of the year mentioned. However, the most recent figures are 6.1 per cent. above those recorded on August 1, 1906; they are 9.1 per cent. above those set forth on August 1, 1905, while they outrank the data for August 1, 1904, to the extent of 14 per cent., and they eclipse the figures as of August 1, 1903, to the extent of 14.2 per cent. Indeed our present index number is the highest, with one exception, ever recorded on August 1, the exception being that date in 1907. On August 1, 1901, the index number was 7.5857, and on the like date in 1900 it was 7.7313, the current level being higher by 16.6 per cent. and 14.4 per cent., respectively, as compared with the dates just mentioned. This aspect of the study may be closed by noting that the index number, 8.8523, for August 1 this year is 54.5 per cent. above the lowest ever established within the life of our compilations, which same was recorded on July 1, 1896."

PREFERRED INDUSTRIALS

Preferred stocks in industrial corporations are discust by a writer in *The Banker's Magazine* as a form of security "well worth the investor's careful attention." Recently there has been a drift toward this class of investments. While in the past year the number of stockholders in 54 representative railroads decreased 16,752, in the same period the number of stockholders of 56 representative industrial companies increased 3,900. Considering past earnings and records made for dividends the preferred stock in many of these companies should attract investors. The stock at the same time should show substantial advances. Five per cent. would be the yield if those paying six per cent. were now selling at 120, if those paying seven were selling at 140, and those paying eight were selling at 160. As a matter of fact the preferred stocks paying such dividends are now selling much below the prices named. One greater advantage enjoyed by industrial stocks over railroad stocks is that they are not being restricted by legislation or by serious regulations as to the prices they may charge for products.

The writer presents a table, showing the amount of preferred stock outstanding in some twenty industrial companies, the average surplus over charges that has been available for preferred dividends during the past six years, and the per cent. of this average to the total outstanding preferred stock. In none of these companies have the average earnings fallen below the full dividend requirements, while in many they have doubled and even tripled them. Following is the table:

Company.	Amt. Pfd. Stk Outstanding	Avg. E'ngs for Pfd. Stk 6 years	Avg. Per Cent. for 6 years
Am. Agri. Chemical.	$18,826,400	$1,936,028	10.28
Am. Beet Sugar	5,000,000	625,835	12.51
Am. Car & Fdry....	30,000,000	5,030,438	16.76
Am. Cotton Oil	10,198,600	1,596,911	15.81
Am. Locomotive ...	25,000,000	4,619,801	18.48
Am. Sugar Refin....	50,800,000	7,896,366	15.54
Am. Sugar.....	45,000,000	*7,626,110	*16.94
Am. Wool	40,000,000	3,447,285	8.61
Central Leather	31,061,500	†1,982,692	†8.39
Corn Products	29,817,600	‡2,313,254	‡7.90
General Chemical ..	12,500,000	1,418,326	11.34
Intern. Harvester ..	60,000,000	10,014,439	16.69
Intern. Steam Pump	11,350,000	1,091,826	9.62
MacArthur Bros ...	1,000,000	264,270	26.49
National Biscuit...	24,804,500	3,866,052	15.48
National Lead	24,367,000	2,257,004	9.24
Prest Steel Car.....	12,500,000	1,397,328	11.17
Ry. Steel Springs...	13,500,000	1,606,980	11.90
Republic Iron & St.	25,000,000	2,210,314	8.84
United States Steel.	360,281,100	67,442,191	18.72
Va.-Carolina Chem.	18,000,000	2,657,782	14.75

* Two-Year Average.
† Four Years, inc. in April, 1905.
‡ Three Years, inc. in 1906.

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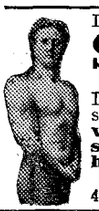

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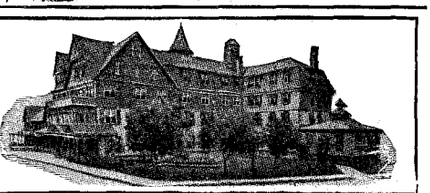

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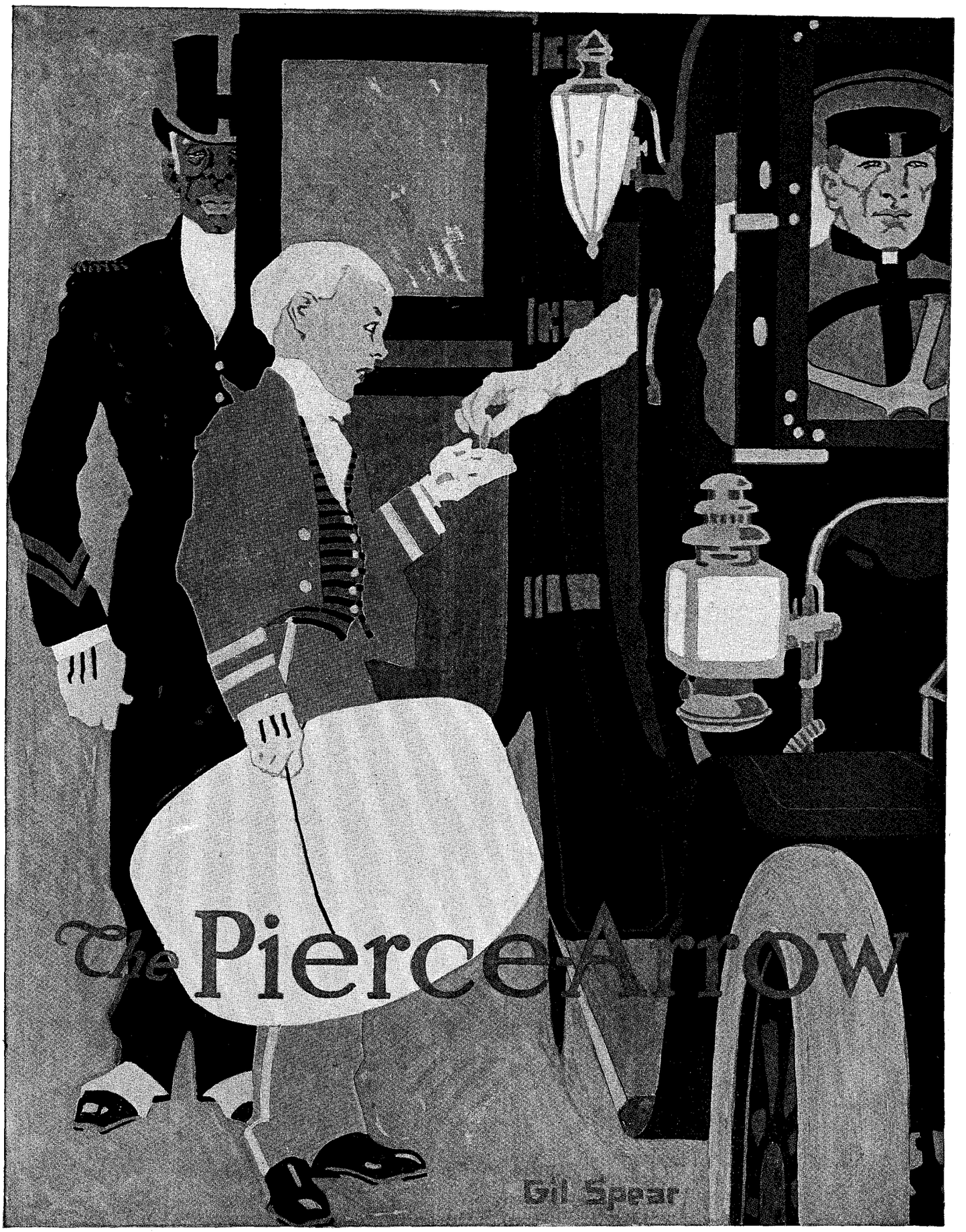

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